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2006 □ 12 □

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A) B) C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
- 12. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
- 13. A) Packing up to go abroad.
B) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
C) Brushing up on her English.
D) Applying for a visa to the United States.
- 14. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.
- 15. A) To investigate the cause of AIDS.
B) To raise money for AIDS patients.
C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.
D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.
- 16. A) It has a very long history.
B) It is a private institution.
C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.
D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.
- 17. A) They can't fit into the machine.

- B) They have not been delivered yet.
 - C) They were sent to the wrong address.
 - D) They were found to be of the wrong type.
18. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.
- B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.
- C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.
- D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He picked up some apples in his yard.
- B) He cut some branches off the apple tree.
- C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence.
- D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.
20. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard.
- B) Pick up the apples that fell in her yard.
- C) Take the garbage to the curb for her.
- D) Remove the branches from her yard.
21. A) File a lawsuit against the man.
- B) Ask the man for compensation.
- C) Have the man's apple tree cut down.
- D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.
22. A) He was ready to make a concession.
- B) He was not intimidated.
- C) He was not prepared to go to court.
- D) He was a bit concerned.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Bad weather.
- B) Human error.
- C) Breakdown of the engines.
- D) Failure of the communications system.
24. A) Two thousand feet.
- B) Twelve thousand feet.
- C) Twenty thousand feet.
- D) Twenty-two thousand feet.
25. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.
- B) Pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages.
- C) Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather.
- D) Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) B) C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) His father caught a serious disease.
B) His mother passed away.
C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
D) His father took to drinking.
27. A) He disliked being disciplined.
B) He was expelled by the university.
C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts.
D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.
28. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.
B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
C) His work difficult to read.
D) His language is not refined.
29. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.
B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.
C) He was shot dead at the age of 40.
D) He died of heavy drinking.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Women.
B) Prisoners.
C) Manual workers.
D) School age children.
31. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.
B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.
C) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.
D) He divided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.
32. A) It can help people to become literate within a short time.
B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.
C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.
D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed.
B) The roots of crops are cut off.

- C) The topsoil is seriously damaged.
- D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.
- 34. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer.
- B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.
- C) It's a creative technique for saving labor.
- D) It's a farming process limiting the use of ploughs.
- 35. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants.
- B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.
- C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer.
- D) In areas dependent on imported food.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (36) _____ and subtraction. Now, British research (37) _____ Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for uncommon things long before they can speak. He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell, to (38) _____ the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (39) _____ in some ways the received (40) _____ that, apart from learning to (41) _____ things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (42) _____ that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (43) _____ situations in the home," explains Schafer. "(44) _____ with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

Figuring out how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others, Schafer says, and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems. (45) _____. "Language is a test case for human cognitive development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note (46) _____. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what children can do at an earlier age

than what educators have often thought."



Section A

11. W: I need to find a dentist; you said you know. Dr. Smith, well, do you recommend her?

M: Well, I had to see her a few times, but what impressed me most were the magazines in her waiting room.

Q: What does the woman imply?

12. W: I'm afraid I can't show you the apartment at the moment, because the tenant is still living in it. It's really a lovely place, with a big kitchen and a sunny window, for only two hundred dollars a month.

M: Sounds good, but we really can't rent an apartment without seeing it first.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

13. M: So, that's what's been keeping you so busy recently!

W: Yes, I've been tied up with my studies. You know I'm planning to go to the United States this coming summer, but I'm a bit nervous about my English.

Q: What is the woman busy doing?

14. W: How did you feel when you found out you had high blood pressure?

M: Shocked! The problem for me was that there were no symptoms; it seemed to have sneaked up on me.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: So, you're just back from a trip to India. What were you doing there?

M: The trip was intended to bring to the world's attention the fact that AIDS is not just an African disease; it's also endangering other countries, notably, India and Thailand.

Q: What was the purpose of the man's trip to India?

16. M: It's quite clear from my visit, this is a full size, comprehensive university. So why is it still called a college?

W: The College of William and Mary is the second oldest institution of higher learning in this country. We have nurtured great minds like Thomas Jefferson and we are proud of our name.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation about the College of William and Mary?

17. M: Have the parts we need for the photo copying machine arrived yet?

W: I ordered them last week, but something is holding them up.

Q: What does the woman say about the parts needed for the photo copying machine?

18. W: The cafeteria provided many kinds of dishes for us today. Did you notice that?

M: Yes, kind of rare, isn't it?
Q: What does the man imply?

Conversation 1

W: Hello, Patrick, is that you?
M: Yeah Jane, what can I do for you?
W: I was calling about the apple tree that you were trimming yesterday.
M: That was hard work!
W: I'm sure it was. It sure looked difficult.
M: Yeah, I'm glad it's finished. Hauling the branches to the front for garbage pick up was no fun either.
W: Well, I don't think you're quite finished yet, some of the larger branches fell over into my yard, and I think you should come and get them.
M: Listen Jane, I don't see why I should do that. You eat all the apples that fall in your yard and you've never complained about that before.
W: Well, it's easier to pick up apples than to drag tree branches all the way to the curb. My kids pick up the apples, and the branches are just too big for them to drag.
M: Well, I guess you'll just have to do it yourself, Jane.
W: Patrick, I wish you would reconsider. We've always gotten along fairly well, but I think you're out of line here. The branches are your responsibility.
M: Sorry Jane, I disagree! You take the benefits of the apple tree, but refuse to deal with the bad side of it! Besides, it won't take you any time to get the branches out front!
W: Get the branches off my property or I'll have to sue you.
M: Yeah? For what?! You're taking those law classes too seriously. I've gotta go, I have to pick up my son.
W: You'll be hearing from me.
M: Yeah, yeah. See you in court Jane.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the questions you have just heard.

19. What did the man do yesterday?
20. What was the woman's original plan when she went to Florence?
21. What did the woman threaten to do?
22. What was the man's reaction to the woman's threat?

Conversation 2

M: Did you hear about the air crash that occurred in South America recently?
It was quite a tragic accident!
W: No, I didn't see anything in the news about it. What happened?
M: A foreign airliner was attempting to land at night in a mountainous area in Argentina and flew into a hill!
W: That sounds really terrible! Did anyone survive?
M: No, everyone aboard, including the crew, was killed instantly.
W: What were the circumstances? Were they bad weather, a fire, or an engine

failure?

M: Apparently, there were so low clouds in the area, but mostly it was just miscommunication between the pilots and air traffic controllers.

W: Weren't they both speaking in English, the official international aviation language?

M: Yes, they were, but the transmission from poor quality radios was slightly distorted and the accents of the Spanish speaking controllers was so strong that the pilots misunderstood a vital instruction.

W: How could a misunderstanding like that cause such a serious accident?

M: The pilots were told to descend to 22,000 feet. The instruction actually meant 22,000 feet, but they thought they heard descend 2,000 feet. That's a huge difference, and it should have been confirmed, but it was not. Unfortunately, the terrain of the mountains in that region extends up to 20,000 feet.

W: So the pilots did descend to the wrong altitude then, because they were following the air controllers' instructions.

M: Sadly enough, yes, they did. It was a really bad mistake. Many people died as a result of the simply understanding.

W: Wow, that's a powerful lesson on how important it can be to accurately communicate to each other.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What was the cause of the tragedy?

24. How high are the mountains in the region?

25. What lesson could be drawn from the accident?

Section B

Passage 1

Edgar Poe, an American writer, was born in 1809. His parents were actors. Edgar was a baby when his father left the family. He was two years old when his mother died. He was taken into the home of a wealthy business man named John Allen. He then received his real name, Edgar Allen Poe. As a young man, Poe attended the University of Virginia. He was a good student, but he liked to drink alcohol and play card games for money. As an unskilled gameplayer, he often lost money. Since he couldn't pay off his gambling money, he left university and began working for magazines. He worked hard, yet he was not well paid, or well known. At the age of 27, he got married. For a time it seemed that Poe would find happiness, but his wife was sick for most of their marriage, and died in 1847. Through all his crises, Poe produced many stories and poems which appeared in different publications, yet he didn't become famous until 1845, when his poem, The Raven, was published. There is a question, however, about Poe's importance in American Literature. Some critics say that Poe was one of America's best writers, and even influenced many French writers, but others disagree. They say that Poe's work is difficult

to understand and most of his writing describes many unpleasant situations and events. Edgar Allen Poe died in 1849 when he was 40 years old. It is said that he was found dead after days of heavy drinking.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- 26. What happened to Edgar Allen Poe's family, when he was only two years old?
- 27. Why did Edgar Allen Poe leave the University of Virginia?
- 28. What do some critics say about Edgar Allen Poe?
- 29. How did Edgar Allen Poe's life come to an end?

Passage 2

More than fifty years ago, the United Nations declared that literacy is a basic human right. It's very important for improving the lives of individuals, however, it is estimated that 880 million adults around the world are illiterate, that is, they are unable to read or write. A majority of them are women. Over 100 million school age children around the world do not attend school. Many others complete school or fail to finish their studies without learning to read or write. Many countries depend on the efforts of people who offer their time to help illiterate individuals. For example, John Mogger became concerned about the problem of illiteracy three years ago, so he started teaching five prisoners in Brazil. In his teaching, he developed a system with these prisoners. He says his way of teaching can help anyone learn how to read and write with about thirty hours of study. To learn his system, people must first know how to write letters of the alphabet and learn which sounds they represent. The system divides letters into three groups. The first group of letter can be written between two lines. The second can be written between two lines but part of the letter is above the top line. The third group has letters that are partly written below the lower line. John Mogger taught his students to write simply words from the letters, in this way, his students learned more than seven hundred words. Many of them can now write to family members. They also can read newspapers and magazines.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- 30. According to the speaker, which group of people make up the majority of the illiterate population?
- 31. What is the most important feature of John Mogger's method of teaching the alphabet?
- 32. What does John Mogger say about his teaching method?

Passage 3

Farmers usually use plows to prepare their fields for planting crops. Plows cut into the ground, and lift up weeds, and other unwanted plants. However, plowing is blamed for causing severe damage to top soil by removing the plants that protect soil from being blown or washed away. Many farmers in South Asia are now trying a process called Low Till Farming. Low Till Farming

limits the use of plows. In this method of farming seeds and fertilizer are put into the soil through small cuts made in the surface of the ground. Low Till Agriculture leaves much or all the soil and remains of plants on the ground. They serve as a natural fertilizer and help support the roots of future crops. They take in rain and allow it to flow into the soil instead of running off. It has been proved that Low Till Farming increases harvests and reduces water use, and this method reduced the need for chemical products because there are fewer unwanted plants. Scientists say Low Till Farming is becoming popular in South Asia, which is facing a severe water shortage. They say the area will become dependent on imported food unless water is saved through methods like Low Till Farming. Currently, more than 150 million people in South Asia depend on local rice and wheat crops. Farmers grow rice during wet weather. During the dry season they grow wheat in the same fields. Farmers are using the Low Till method to plant wheat after harvesting rice. Scientists say Low Till Agriculture is one of the best examples in the world of technologies working for both people, and the environment.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you've just heard.

33. What is the main problem caused by the usual way of plowing?
34. What does the speaker say about Low Till Farming?
35. Where is Low Till Farming becoming popular?

2007 □ 6 □

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Surfing the net.
B) Watching a talk show.
C) Packing a birthday gift.
D) Shopping at a jewelry store.
- 12. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.
B) He is sure of his success in the exam.
C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.
- 13. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.
B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.
D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.
- 14. A) Study for some profession.
B) Attend a medical school.
C) Stay in business.
D) Sell his shop.
- 15. A) More money.
B) Fair treatment.
C) A college education.
D) Shorter work hours.
- 16. A) She was exhausted from her trip.
B) She missed the comforts of home.
C) She was impressed by Mexican food.
D) She will not go to Mexico again.
- 17. A) Cheer herself up a bit.

- B) Find a more suitable job.
 - C) Seek professional advice.
 - D) Take a psychology course.
18. A) He dresses more formally now.
- B) What he wears does not match his position.
 - C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.
 - D) He failed to do well at college.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To go sightseeing.
- B) To have meetings.
 - C) To promote a new champagne.
 - D) To join in a training program.
20. A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.
- B) It can make air travel more entertaining.
 - C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.
 - D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
21. A) Took balanced meals with champagne.
- B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.
 - C) Refrained from fish or meat.
 - D) Avoided eating rich food.
22. A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.
- B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
 - C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.
 - D) Not many of them understood the program.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) At a fair.
- B) At a cafeteria.
 - C) In a computer lab.
 - D) In a shopping mall.
24. A) The latest computer technology.
- B) The organizing of an exhibition.
 - C) The purchasing of some equipment.
 - D) The dramatic changes in the job market.
25. A) Data collection.
- B) Training consultancy.
 - C) Corporate management.
 - D) Information processing.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Improve themselves.
- B) Get rid of empty dreams.
- C) Follow the cultural tradition.
- D) Attempt something impossible.
- 27. A) By finding sufficient support for implementation.
- B) By taking into account their own ability to change.
- C) By constantly keeping in mind their ultimate goals.
- D) By making detailed plans and carrying them out.
- 28. A) To show people how to get their lives back to normal.
- B) To show how difficult it is for people to lose weight.
- C) To remind people to check the calories on food bags.
- D) To illustrate how easily people abandon their goals.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Michael's parents got divorced.
- B) Karen was adopted by Ray Anderson.
- C) Karen's mother died in a car accident.
- D) A truck driver lost his life in a collision.
- 30. A) He ran a red light and collided with a truck.
- B) He sacrificed his life to save a baby girl.
- C) He was killed instantly in a burning car.
- D) He got married to Karen's mother.
- 31. A) The reported hero turned out to be his father.
- B) He did not understand his father till too late.
- C) Such misfortune should have fallen on him.
- D) It reminded him of his miserable childhood.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Germany.
- B) Japan.
- C) The U.S.
- D) The U.K.
- 33. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends.
- B) By working long hours every day.

- C) By putting in more hours each week.
- D) By taking shorter vacations each year.
- 34. A) To combat competition and raise productivity.
- B) To provide them with more job opportunities.
- C) To help them maintain their living standard.
- D) To prevent them from holding a second job.
- 35. A) Change their jobs.
- B) Earn more money.
- C) Reduce their working hours.
- D) Strengthen the government's role.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are (36) _____ to provide nursing care only. We do not have any legal or moral (37) _____ to any physician. We provide health teaching, (38) _____ physical as well as emotional problems, (39) _____ patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, in any (40) _____, we feel that a physician's order is (41) _____ or unsafe, we have a legal (42) _____ to question that order or refuse to carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and physical stress, however, that occurs due to odd working hours is a (43) _____ reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. (44)

_____. That disturbs our personal lives, disrupts our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is being affected dramatically by these situations. (45)

_____. Consumers of medically related services have evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes in our medical system. But if trends continue _____ as _____ predicted, _____ (46)

_____.



Section A

11. W: Jim, you are on the net again! We are going to get off. It's time for the talk show!

M: Just a minute dear! I'm looking at a new jewelry site. I want to make sure I get the right gift for mom's birthday.

Q: What is the man doing right now?

12. W: I've never seen you have such confidence before in the exam!

M: It's more than confidence! Right now I felt that if I got less than an A, it will be the fault of the exam itself.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. W: Just look at this newspaper! Nothing but murder, death and war! Do you still believe people are basically good?

M: Of course I do! But newspapers hardly ever report stories about peace and generosity. They are not news!

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. M: Tom must be joking when he said he plans to sell his shop and go to medical school.

W: You are quite right! He's just kidding! He's also told me time and time again he wished to study for some profession instead of going into business.

Q: What will Tom probably do according to the conversation?

15. W: I hear your boss has a real good impression of you, and he is thinking about giving you two more days off each month.

M: I hope not. I'd rather get more work hours I can get enough bucks to help out my two kids at college.

Q: What does the man truly want?

16. M: I heard you took a trip to Mexico last month. How did you like it?

W: Oh, I got sick and tired of the hotel and hotel food! So now I understand the thing: East, west, home's best!

Q: What does the woman mean?

17. W: I'm worried about Anna. She's really been depressed lately. All she does is staying in her room all day.

M: That sounds serious! She'd better see a psychiatrist at the counseling center.

Q: What does the man suggest Anna do?

18. M: I could hardly recognize Sam after we got that new job! He's always in a suit and tie now.

W: Yeah. He was never liked that in college. Back then, he went around in old T-shirts and jeans.

Q: What does the speaker say about Sam?

Conversation 1 □□□□

M: Hi, Anna! Welcome back! How's your trip to the States?

W: Very busy. I had a lot of meetings, so, of course, I didn't have much time to see New York.

M: What a pity! Actually, I have a trip there myself next week.

W: Do you? Then take my advice, do the well-being in the air program. It really works.

M: Oh, I read about that in a magazine. You say it works?

W: Yes, I did the program on the flight to the States, and when I arrived at New York, I didn't have any problem, no jet lag at all. On the way back, I didn't do it, and I felt terrible.

M: You're joking!

W: Not at all, it really meant a lot of difference.

M: En. So what did you do?

W: Well, I didn't drink an alcohol or coffee, and I didn't eat any meat or rich food. I drink a lot of water, and fresh juice, and I ate the noodles on the well-being menu. They're lighter. They have fish, vegetables, and noodles, for example, and I did some of the exercises of the program.

M: Exercises? On a plane?

W: Yes. I didn't do many, of course, there isn't much space on a plane.

M: How many passengers do the exercises?

W: Not many.

M: Then how much champagne did they drink?

W: A lot! It was more popular than mineral water.

M: So, basically, it's a choice. Mineral water and exercises, or champagne and jet lag.

W: That's right! It's a difficult choice.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

19. Why did the woman go to New York?

20. What does the woman say about the well-being in the air program?

21. What did the woman do to follow the well-being menu?

22. What did the woman say about other passengers?

Conversation 2

W: Morning. Can I help you?

M: Well, I'm not really sure. I'm just looking.

W: I see. Well, there's plenty to look at it again this year. I'm sure you have to

walk miles to see each stand.

M: That's true.

W: Er..., would you like a coffee? Come and sit down for a minute, no obligation.

M: Well, that's very kind of you, but...

W: Now, please. Is this the first year you've been to the fair, Mr....

M: Yes, Johnson, James Johnson.

W: My name's Susan Carter. Are you looking for anything in particular, or are you interested in computers in general?

M: Well, actually, I have some specific jobs in mind. I owe a small company, we've grown quite dramatically over the past 12 months, and we really need some technological help to enable us to keep on top of everything.

W: What's your line of business, Mr. Johnson?

M: We're a training consultancy.

W: I see. And what do you mean "to keep on top"?

M: The first thing is correspondence. We have a lot of standard letters and forms. So I suppose we need some kind of word processor.

W: Right. Well, that's no problem. But it may be possible for you to get a system that does a lot of other things in addition to word processing. What might suit you is the MR5000. That's it over there! It's IBM compatible.

M: What about the price?

W: Well, the MR5000 costs 1,050 pounds. Software comes free with the hardware.

M: Well, I'll think about it. Thank you.

W: Here's my card. Please feel free to contact me.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

23. Where did the conversation take place?

24. What are the speakers talking about?

25. What is the man's line of business?

Section B

Passage 1

The new year always brings with the cultural tradition of new possibilities. We see it as a chance for renewal. We begin to dream of new possible selves. We design our ideal self or an image that is quite different from what we are now. For some of us, we roll at dreamy film in our heads just because it's the beginning of a new year. But we aren't serious about making changes. We just make some half-hearted resolution and it evaporates after a week or two. The experience makes us feel less successful and leads us to discount our ability to change in the future. It's not the change is impossible but that it would lose unless our resolutions are supported with plans for implementation. We have to make our intentions manageable by detailing the specific steps that will carry us to our goal. Say your goal is to lose weight by dieting and cutting off sweets. But one night you just have to have a cookie. And you know there's a

bag of your favorites in the cupboard. You want one, you eat two, you check the bag and find out you've just shot 132 calories. You say to yourself, "What the hell!" and polish off the whole bag. Then you begin to draw all kinds of unpleasant conclusions about yourself. To protect your sense of self, you begin to discount the goal. You may think - "Well, dieting wasn't that important to me and I won't make it anyhow." So you abandon the goal and return to your bad habits.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- 26. What do people usually wish to do at the beginning of a new year?
- 27. How can people turn their new year's resolutions into reality?
- 28. Why does the speaker mention the example of sweets and cookies?

Passage 2

25 years ago, Ray Anderson, a single parent with a one-year-old son witnessed a terrible accident which took place when the driver of a truck ran a red light and collided with the car of Sandra D. The impact of the collision killed Sandra instantly. But her three-month-old daughter was left trapped in the burning car. While others looked on in horror, Andersen jumped out of his vehicle and crawled into the car through the shadowed rear window to try to free the infant. Seconds later, the car was enclosed in flames. But to everyone's amazement, Andersen was able to pull the baby to safety. While the baby was all right, Andersen was seriously injured. Two days later he died. But his heroic act was published widely in the media. His son was soon adopted by relatives. The most remarkable part of the story unfolded only last week. Karen and her boyfriend Michael were looking through some old boxes when they came across some old newspaper clippings. "This is me when I was a new born baby. I was rescued from a burning car. But my mother died in the accident," explained Karen. Although Michael knew Karen's mother had died years earlier, he never fully understood the circumstances until he skimmed over the newspaper article. To Karen's surprise, Michael was absorbed in the details of the accident. And he began to cry uncontrollably. Then he revealed that the man that pulled Karen from the flames was the father he never knew. The two embraced and shed many tears, recounting stories told to them about their parents.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- 29 What happened twenty-five years ago?
- 30 What does the speaker say about Michael's father?
- 31 Why did Michael cry uncontrollably when he skimmed over the newspaper article?

Passage 3

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do. Americans spend more time at work than that any time since World War II. In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other

industrialized country. Today, it exceeds every country but Japan where industrialized employees load 2155 hours a year compared with 1951 in the US and 1603 in the former West Germany. Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans add an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained above 40 hours. But people are working more weeks each year. Specifically pay time off holidays, vacations, sick leave shrink by 50% in the 1980s. As corporations have experienced stiff competitions and slow in growth of productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s reduce the professional and managerial runs, leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than 7 million people hold a second job. For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours even it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time should take steps to make shorter hours possible.

Question 32 to 35 are based on the passage you've just heard.

32. In which country do industrial employees work the longest hours?
33. How do employed Americans manage to work more hours?
34. Why do corporations press their employees to work longer hours according to the speaker?
35. What does the speaker say many Americans prefer to do?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Proceed in his own way.
B) Stick to the original plan.
C) Compromise with his colleague.
D) Try to change his colleague's mind.
- 12. A) Mary has a keen eye for style.
B) Nancy regrets buying the dress.
C) Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.
D) Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.
- 13. A) Wash the dishes.
B) Go to the theatre.
C) Pick up George and Martha.
D) Take her daughter to hospital.
- 14. A) She enjoys making up stories about other people.
B) She can never keep anything to herself for long.
C) She is eager to share news with the woman.
D) She is the best informed woman in town.
- 15. A) A car dealer.
B) A mechanic.
C) A driving examiner.
D) A technical consultant.
- 16. A) The shopping mall has been deserted recently.
B) Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall.
C) Lots of people moved out of the downtown area.
D) There isn't much business downtown nowadays.
- 17. A) He will help the woman with her reading.

- B) The lounge is not a place for him to study in.
 - C) He feels sleepy whenever he tries to study.
 - D) A cozy place is rather hard to find on campus.
18. A) To protect her from getting scratches.
- B) To help relieve her of the pain.
- C) To prevent mosquito bites.
- D) To avoid getting sun burnt.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) In a studio.
- B) In a clothing store.
- C) At a beach resort.
- D) At a fashion show.
20. A) To live there permanently.
- B) To stay there for half a year.
- C) To find a better job to support herself.
- D) To sell leather goods for a British company.
21. A) Designing fashion items for several companies.
- B) Modeling for a world-famous Italian company.
- C) Working as an employee for Ferragamo.
- D) Serving as a sales agent for Burberrys.
22. A) It has seen a steady decline in its profits.
- B) It has become much more competitive.
- C) It has lost many customers to foreign companies.
- D) It has attracted a lot more designers from abroad.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) It helps her to attract more public attention.
- B) It improves her chance of getting promoted.
- C) It strengthens her relationship with students.
- D) It enables her to understand people better.
24. A) Passively.
- B) Positively.
- C) Skeptically.
- D) Sensitively.
25. A) It keeps haunting her day and night.
- B) Her teaching was somewhat affected by it.
- C) It vanishes the moment she steps into her role.
- D) Her mind goes blank once she gets on the stage.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years.
B) To reform railroad management in western European countries.
C) To electrify the railway lines between major European cities.
D) To set up an express train network throughout Europe.
27. A) Major European airlines will go bankrupt.
B) Europeans will pay much less for traveling.
C) Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half.
D) Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.
28. A) Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.
B) Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane.
C) Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport.
D) Traveling by train may be as quick as, or even quicker than, by air.
29. A) In 1981.
B) In 1989.
C) In 1990.
D) In 2000.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) There can be no speedy recovery for mental patients.
B) Approaches to healing patients are essentially the same.
C) The mind and body should be taken as an integral whole.
D) There is no clear division of labor in the medical profession.
31. A) A doctor's fame strengthens the patients' faith in them.
B) Abuse of medicines is widespread in many urban hospitals.
C) One third of the patients depend on harmless substances for cure.
D) A patient's expectations of a drug have an effect on their recovery.
32. A) Expensive drugs may not prove the most effective.
B) The workings of the mind may help patients recover.
C) Doctors often exaggerate the effect of their remedies.
D) Most illnesses can be cured without medication.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Enjoying strong feelings and emotions.
B) Defying all dangers when they have to.

- C) Being fond of making sensational news.
 - D) Dreaming of becoming famous one day.
34. A) Working in an emergency room.
- B) Listening to rock music.
 - C) Watching horror movies.
 - D) Doing daily routines.
35. A) A rock climber.
- B) A psychologist.
 - C) A resident doctor.
 - D) A career consultant.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

If you're like most people, you've indulged in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in the third row, and look (36) _____ at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, (37) _____ in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. (38) _____ you come back to earth: The instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you (39) _____ copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a (40) _____ remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and found it mildly (41) _____. You have a vague sense of (42) _____ that you aren't paying close attention. But you tell yourself that any (43) _____ you miss can be picked up from a friend's notes. Besides, (44) _____. So back you go into your private little world, only later do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers are sensitive to facial cues and can tell if you're merely pretending to listen. (45) _____.

Even if you are not exposed there's another reason to avoid fakery. It's easy for this behavior to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply rooted that (46) _____. As a result, they miss lots of valuable information.



Section A

11. M: The biological project is now in trouble. You know my colleague and I have completely different ideas about how to proceed.

W: Why don't you compromise? Try to make it a win-win situation for you both.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

12. M: How does Nancy like the new dress she bought in Rome?

W: She said she would never have bought an Italian style dress if she had known Mary had already got such a dress.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

13. M: You are not going to do all those dishes before, we leave, are you? If we don't pick up George and Martha in 25 minutes, we will never get to the theater on time.

W: Oh, didn't I tell you Martha called to say her daughter was ill and they could not go tonight?

Q: What is the woman probably going to do first?

14. M: You've been hanging on to the phone for quite a while. Who were you talking with?

W: Oh, it was Sally. You know, she always has the latest news in town and can't wait to talk it over with me.

Q: What do we learn about Sally from the conversation?

15. W: It's always been hard to get this car into first gear. And now the clutch seems to be slipping.

M: If you leave the car with me, I will fix it for you this afternoon.

Q: Who is the woman probably speaking to?

16. M: Kate, why does the downtown area look deserted now?

W: Well, there used to be some really good stores, but lots of them moved out to the mall.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

17. W: I found the lounge such a cozy place to study in. I really like the feeling in sitting on the sofa and doing the reading.

M: Well, for me the hardest part about studying here is staying awake.

Q: What does the man mean?

18. W: These mosquito bites are killing me. I can't help scratching.

M: Next time you go camping, take some precaution, say wearing long sleeves.

Q: Why does the man suggest the woman wear long sleeves?

Conversation 1

M: Hello, and welcome to our program "Working Abroad". Our guest this evening is a Londoner, who lives and works in Italy. Her name's Susan Hill. Susan, welcome to the program. You live in Florence, how long have you been living there?

W: Since 1982. But when I went there in 1982, I planned to stay for only 6 months.

M: Why did you change your mind?

W: Well, I'm a designer. I design leather goods, mainly shoes, and handbags. Soon after I arrived in Florence, I got a job with one of Italy's top fashion houses, Ferregamo. So, I decided to stay.

M: How lucky! Do you still work for Ferregamo?

W: No, I've been a freelance designer for quite a long time now. Since 1988, in fact.

M: So, does that mean you design for several different companies now?

W: Yes, that's right. I've designed many fashion items for a number of Italian companies, and during the last four years, I've also been designing for the British company, Burberry's.

M: What have you been designing for them?

W: Mostly handbags, and small leather goods.

M: Has the fashion industry in Italy changed since 1982?

W: Oh, yes. It has become a lot more competitive. Because of quality of products from other countries has improved a lot. But the Italian quality and design is still world-famous.

M: And do you ever think of returning to live in England?

W: No, not really. Working in Italy is more interesting. I also love the Mediterranean sun and the Italian life style.

M: Well, thank you for talking to us, Susan.

W: It was a pleasure.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Where does this talk most probably take place?

20. What was the woman's original plan when she went to Florence?

21. What has the woman been doing for a living since 1988?

22. What do we learn about the change in Italy's fashion industry?

Conversation 2

M: So, Claire, you're into drama!

W: Yes, I have a master's degree in drama and theatre. At the moment, I'm hoping to get onto a Ph. D program.

M: What excites you about drama?

W: Well, I find it's a communicative way to study people and you learn how to read people in drama. So usually I can understand what people are saying even though they might be lying.

M: That would be useful.

W: Yeah, it's very useful for me as well. I'm an English lecturer, so I use a lot of drama in my classes such as role plays. And I ask my students to create mini-dramas. They really respond well. At the moment, I'm hoping to get onto a Ph.D course. I'd like to concentrate on Asian drama and try to bring Asian theatre to the world's attention. I don't know how successful I would be, but here's hoping.

M: Oh, I'm sure you'll be successful. Now, Claire, what do you do for stage fright?

W: Ah, stage fright! Well, many actors have that problem. I get stage fright every time I'm going to teach a new class. The night before, I usually can't sleep.

M: What? For teaching?

W: Yes. I get really bad stage fright. But the minute I step into the classroom or get onto the stage, it just all falls into place. Then I just feel like: Yeah, this is what I mean to do. And I'm fine.

M: Wow, that's cool!

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. Why does the woman find study in drama and theatre useful?

24. How did the woman's students respond to her way of teaching English?

25. What does the woman say about her stage fright?

Section B

Passage 1

In January 1989, the Community of European Railways presented their proposal for a high speed pan-European train network extending from Sweden to Sicily, and from Portugal to Poland by the year 2020. If their proposal becomes a reality, it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today. Brussels will be only one and a half hours from Paris. The quickest way to get from Paris to Frankfurt, from Barcelona to Madrid will be by train, not plane. When the network is complete, it will integrate three types of railway line: totally new high speed lines with trains operating at speeds of 300 kilometers per hour, upgraded lines which allow for speeds up to 200 to 225 kilometers per hour, and existing lines for local connections and distribution of freight. If business people can choose between a three-hour train journey from city-center to city-center and a one-hour flight, they'll choose the train, says an executive travel consultant. They won't go by plane any more. If you calculate flight time, check-in and travel to and from the airport, you'll find almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late due to bad weather or air traffic jams or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first. Since France introduced the first 260-kilometer-per-hour high speed train service between Paris and Lyons in 1981, the trains have achieved higher and higher speeds. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high

speed trains. If people accept the Community of European Railways' plan, the 21 century will be the new age of the train.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways?
- 27. What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality?
- 28. Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight?
- 29. When did France introduce the first high speed train service?

Passage 2

Western doctors are beginning to understand what traditional healers have always known that the body and the mind are inseparable. Until recently, modern urban physicians heal the body, psychiatrist the mind, and priests the soul. However, the medical world is now paying more attention to holistic medicine, which is an approach based on the belief that people's state of mind can make them sick or speed their recovery from sickness. Several studies show that the effectiveness of a certain drug often depends on the patient's expectations of it. For example, in one recent study, psychiatrist and a major hospital tried to see how patients could be made calm. They divided them into two groups. One group was given a drug while the other group received a harmless substance instead of medicine without their knowledge. Surprisingly, more patients in the second group showed the desired effect than those in the first group. In study after study, there's a positive reaction in almost one-third of the patients taking harmless substances. How was this possible? How can such a substance have an effect on the body? Evidence from a 1997 study at the University of California shows that several patients who received such substances were able to produce their own natural drug, that is, as they took the substance their brains released natural chemicals that act like a drug. Scientists theorized that the amount of these chemicals released by a person's brain quite possibly indicates how much faith the person has in his or her doctor.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. According to the speaker, what are western doctors beginning to understand?
- 31. What does the recent study at a major hospital seem to prove?
- 32. What evidence does the 1997 study at the University of California produce?

Passage 3

So we've already talked a bit about the growth of extreme sports like rock-climbing. As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves: Why is this person doing this? Why do people take these risks and put themselves in danger when they don't have to? One common trait among risk-takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations. We call this trait sensation-seeking. A sensation-seeker

is someone who's always looking for new sensations. What else do we know about sensation-seekers? Well, as I said, sensation-seekers like strong emotions. You can see this trait in many parts of a person's life, not just in extreme sports. For example, many sensation-seekers enjoy hard rock music. They like the loud sound and strong emotion of the songs. Similarly, sensation-seekers enjoy frightening horror movies. They like the feeling of being scared and horrified while watching the movie. This feeling is even stronger for extreme sports where the person faces real danger. Sensation-seekers feel the danger is very exciting. In addition, sensation-seekers like new experiences that force them to push their personal limits. For them, repeating the same things everyday is boring. Many sensation-seekers choose jobs that involve risk, such as starting a new business or being an emergency room doctor. These jobs are different everyday, so they never know what will happen. That's why many sensation-seekers also like extreme sports. When you do rock-climbing, you never know what will happen. The activity is always new and different.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. According to the speaker, what is a common trait among risk-takers?
- 34. What do sensation-seekers find boring?
- 35. What is the speaker's profession?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) The man might be able to play in the World Cup.
B) The man's football career seems to be at an end.
C) The man was operated on a few weeks ago.
D) The man is a fan of world-famous football players.
- 12. A) Work out a plan to tighten his budget.
B) Find out the opening hours of the cafeteria.
C) Apply for a senior position in the restaurant.
D) Solve his problem by doing a part-time job.
- 13. A) A financial burden.
B) A good companion.
C) A real nuisance.
D) A well-trained pet.
- 14. A) The errors will be corrected soon.
B) The woman was mistaken herself.
C) The computing system is too complex.
D) He has called the woman several times.
- 15. A) He needs help to retrieve his files.
B) He has to type his paper once more.
C) He needs some time to polish his paper.
D) He will be away for a two-week conference.
- 16. A) They might have to change their plan.
B) He has got everything set for their trip.
C) He has a heavier workload than the woman.
D) They could stay in the mountains until June 8.
- 17. A) They have wait for a month to apply for a student loan.

- B) They can find the application forms in the brochure.
 - C) They are not eligible for a student loan.
 - D) They are not late for a loan application.
18. A) New laws are yet to be made to reduce pollutant release.
- B) Pollution has attracted little attention from the public.
 - C) The quality of air will surely change for the better.
 - D) It'll take years to bring air pollution under control.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Enormous size of its stores.
- B) Numerous varieties of food.
 - C) Its appealing surroundings.
 - D) Its rich and colorful history.
20. A) An ancient building.
- B) A world of antiques.
 - C) An Egyptian museum.
 - D) An Egyptian Memorial.
21. A) Its power bill reaches \$9 million a year.
- B) It sells thousands of light bulbs a day.
 - C) It supplies power to a nearby town.
 - D) It generates 70% of the electricity it uses.
22. A) 11,500.
- B) 30,000.
 - C) 250,000.
 - D) 300,000.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Transferring to another department.
- B) Studying accounting at a university.
 - C) Thinking about doing a different job.
 - D) Making preparation for her wedding.
24. A) She has finally got a promotion and a pay raise.
- B) She has got a satisfactory job in another company.
 - C) She could at last leave the accounting department.
 - D) She managed to keep her position in the company.
25. A) He and Andrea have proved to be a perfect match.
- B) He changed his mind about marriage unexpectedly.
 - C) He declared that he would remain single all his life.
 - D) He would marry Andrea even without meeting her.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They are motorcycles designated for water sports.
B) They are speedy boats restricted in narrow waterways.
C) They are becoming an efficient form of water transportation.
D) They are getting more popular as a means of water recreation.
27. A) Water scooter operators' lack of experience.
B) Vacationers' disregard of water safety rules.
C) Overloading of small boats and other craft.
D) Carelessness of people boating along the shore.
28. A) They scare whales to death.
B) They produce too much noise.
C) They discharge toxic emissions.
D) They endanger lots of water life.
29. A) Expand operating areas.
B) Restrict operating hours.
C) Limit the use of water scooters.
D) Enforce necessary regulations.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) They are stable.
B) They are strained.
C) They are close.
D) They are changing.
31. A) They are fully occupied with their own business.
B) Not many of them stay in the same place for long.
C) Not many of them can win trust from their neighbors.
D) They attach less importance to interpersonal relations.
32. A) Count on each other for help.
B) Give each other a cold shoulder.
C) Keep a friendly distance.
D) Build a fence between them.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) It may produce an increasing number of idle youngsters.
B) It may affect the quality of higher education in America.

- C) It may cause many schools to go out of operation.
- D) It may lead to a lack of properly educated workers.
- 34. A) It is less serious in cities than in rural areas.
- B) It affects both junior and senior high schools.
- C) It results from a worsening economic climate.
- D) It is a new challenge facing American educators.
- 35. A) Allowing them to choose their favorite teachers.
- B) Creating a more relaxed learning environment.
- C) Rewarding excellent academic performance.
- D) Helping them to develop better study habits.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

I'm interested in the criminal justice system of our country. It seems to me that something has to be done if we are to (36) _____ as a country. I certainly don't know what the answers to our problems are. Things certainly get (37) _____ in a hurry when you get into them. But I wonder if something couldn't be done to deal with some of these problems. One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting (38) _____ in jail who haven't harmed anyone. Why not work out some system (39) _____ they can pay back the debts they owe society instead of (40) _____ another debt by going to prison, and of course, coming under the (41) _____ of hardened criminals? I'm also concerned about the short prison sentences people are (42) _____ for serious crimes. Of course, one alternative to this is to (43) _____ capital punishment, but I'm not sure I would be for that. I'm not sure it's right to take an eye for an eye. (44) _____ . I also think we must do something about the insanity plea. In my opinion, anyone who takes another person's life intentionally is insane; however (45) _____ . It's sad, of course, that a person may have to spend the rest of his life, or (46) _____ .



Section A

11. M: Good news, I'm not going to have surgery after all. The doctor says I can start working out again soon and maybe play football like before in a few weeks.

W: That's terrific. It would be great if you could get back in shape in time for the World Cup.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

12. M: I really need to make some extra money. You know I've practically spent my entire budget for this semester.

W: Why not check out the new cafeteria at Market Street? I think there are still a few openings suitable for seniors like you.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

13. M: I hear John left his cat in your care while he's on vacation abroad. How are you getting along with it?

W: Well, it never comes when I call it. It spills its food and sheds all over the place. I can't wait till John gets back.

Q: How does the woman find the cat?

14. W: Hello, Professor White, I got my grade in the mail this morning, but I think there might be a mistake in my mark.

M: Yeah, I've got several calls just like yours. There must be a problem with the computing system. It should be straightened out in a couple of hours.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: Professor Johnson, last night when I was putting the finishing touches on my paper, a computer failure completely wiped out my files, do you think I can have another day to retype it?

W: I'm sorry, Rod. I'm leaving for a conference tomorrow and I'll be away two weeks. I suppose you could send me an E-copy.

Q: Why does the man say he can't submit his assignment on time?

16. W: I just called the travel agency, it's all set. On June 1st, we are heading for the mountains and will be camping there for a whole week.

M: Have you checked the academic calendar? My classes aren't over until the 8th.

Q: What does the man imply?

17. W: I thought there was still time for me to apply for a student loan. But someone just told me that the closing date was last Tuesday.

M: Are you sure? I thought we still had another month. Wait, I've got a brochure right here. Last Tuesday was the opening date.

Q: What does the man imply?

18. W: Look at all the pollutants going into the air from those factories. Do you think they'll ever get that under control?

M: Now with the new laws in effect and social awareness increasing, we are sure to turn things around.

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

W: Tell me, Peter, what makes Harrods so famous?

M: Well, it's the biggest department store in the UK. And its food hall and the Egyptian hall are very famous. People come to Harrods just to see them.

W: What is special about the food hall?

M: It sells many different kinds of food. For example, it has 250 kinds of cheese from all over the world and more than 180 kinds of bread. Customers also love all the different kinds of chocolate. They buy a hundred tons every year.

W: That's amazing! And why is the Egyptian hall so famous?

M: Well, when people see it, they feel they are in another world. It looks like in Egyptian building from 4,000 years ago. And it sells beautiful objects. They are not 4,000 years old, of course.

W: Is it true that Harrods produces its own electricity?

M: Yes, it does. 70%, enough for a small town. To light the outside of the building, we use 11,500 light bulbs.

W: Really? Tell me, how many customers do you have on an average day? And how much do they spend?

M: About 30,000 people come on an average day. But during the sales, the number increases to 300,000 customers a day. How much do they spend? Well, on average, customers spend about 1.5 million pounds a day. The record for one day is nine million pounds.

W: Nine million pounds in one day?

M: Yes, on the first day of the January sales.

W: Harrods says it sells everything to everybody, everywhere. Is that really true?

M: Oh, yes. of course! Absolutely everything!

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is the food hall of Harrods noted for?

20. What does the Egyptian hall seem like to the customers?

21. What may customers find surprising about Harrods?

22. About how many customers come to Harrods on an average day?

Conversation 2

W: Hi Kevin!

M: Hi Laura, long time no see! What have you been up to lately?

W: Not much. I can assure you. And you?

M: Much the same except I do have some big news.

W: Come on. This suspense is killing me.

M: No, really, what have you been doing these past few weeks? The last time I saw you, you were looking for a new job.

W: Well, that's not exactly true. I was thinking about changing jobs. Luckily, they offered me a new position in the accounting department.

M: A step up in the big business world.

W: I wouldn't exaggerate, but I am pleased. I had been hoping to get a promotion for a while. So when it finally came through, I was relieved. Actually, that's why I was looking for a new job. I just didn't want to work there anymore if they weren't going to recognize my efforts.

M: Right, sometimes you can do your best and it seems like the others don't know you exist. I hope the money's better.

W: I got a reasonable raise, now enough about me. I'm dying to hear your news.

M: I am getting married.

W: No, you said you'd never get married.

M: That was then and this is now. You've got to meet Andrea, she's great!

W: This is all news to me. I didn't even know you were dating.

M: We weren't. We've just been dating for two weeks now.

W: And you getting married?

M: I know. I can't help it. I just know she's the one.

W: Well, congratulations! That's fantastic!

M: Thanks, I'm glad to hear you feel way.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What was the woman doing when the man last saw her?

24. Why does the woman say she was relieved?

25. Why is the woman surprised at the man's news?

Section B

Passage 1

Water scooters are water vehicles that look very much like motorcycles. Nowadays, speedy, colorful water scooters are gaining in popularity. They can travel anywhere a small boat can and particularly popular with young people. The rising popularity of the craft has raised the question of water scooter regulation. In this case, the argument for strict regulation is compelling. Water scooters are a particularly deadly form of water recreation. For example, two women were vacationing in Longboat Key while they were floating on the rubber boat along the shore, a water scooter crashed into them and kill them. Also water scooter operators have been killed or seriously injured in collisions with other water craft. Others have been stranded at the sea when their scooters either failed or sank far from shore. Many water scooter operators are inexperienced and ignorant of navigational rules, which increase the potential for accidents. The increasing popularity of the scooter has aggravated the problem, providing more water vehicles to compete for the

same space. Crowded water waves are simply an open invitation to disaster. In addition to the inherent operational hazards of water scooters, they are proving to be an environmental nuisance. Beach residents complain of the noise of the scooters. The Pacific Whale Foundation on the west coast expressed concern that the scooters are frightening away an endangered species of whale that migrates to Hawaii for breeding. Regulations such as minimum operating age, restricted operating areas and compulsory classes in water safety are essential. Without such regulations, tragedies involving water scooters are sure to multiply, which makes many beaches unsafe for recreation.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the speaker say about water scooters?
27. What is mentioned as one of the causes of water accidents?
28. In what way are water scooters said to be an environmental nuisance?
29. What does the speaker propose to ensure the safety of beaches for recreation?

Passage 2

It seems to me that neighbors are going out of style in America. The friend next door from whom you borrowed for eggs or a ladder has moved and the people in there now are strangers. Some of the traditional stories of neighborliness are impractical or silly and maybe just as well that our relations with our neighbors are changing. The saying in the Bible "Love thy neighbor" was probably a poor translation of what must have originally been, "respect thy neighbor". Love can be called up on order. Fewer than half the people in the United States live in the same house they lived in five years ago. So there is no reason to love the people who live next door to you, just because they happen to wander into a real estate office that listed the place next door to yours. The only thing neighbors have in common, to begin with, is proximity and unless something more develops that isn't reason enough to be best friends. It sometimes happens naturally, but the chances are very small that your neighbors will be your choices friends or that you will be theirs, either. The best relationship with neighbors is one of friendly distance. You say "hello", use small talk if you see them in the yard, you discuss problems as they arise and you help each other in an emergency. The drive way or the fence between you is not really a cold shoulder but a clear boundary. We all like clearly-defined boundaries for ourselves.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What does the speaker say about the relations among neighbors nowadays?
31. Why does speaker say it may be difficult for people to love their neighbors?
32. What should neighbors do in the speaker's opinion?

Passage 3

Articles in magazines and newspapers and special reports on radio and television reflect the concern of many Americans about the increasing drop-out rate in our junior and senior high schools. Coupled with this fact is the warning that soon we will no longer have a work force to fill the many jobs that require properly educated personnel. The high student drop-out rate is not a recent development. Ten years ago, many urban schools were reporting drop-out rates between 35 and 50 percent. Some administrators maintain that drop-outs remain the single greatest problem in their schools. Consequently, much effort has been spent on identifying students with problems in order to give them more attention before they become failures. Since the drop-out problem doesn't start in senior high school, special programs in junior high school focus on students who show promise but have a record of truancy—that is staying away from school without permission. Under the guidance of counselors, these students are placed in classes with teachers who have had success in working with similar young people. Strategies to motivate students in a high school include rewarding academic excellence by designating scholars of the month, or by issuing articles of clothing, such as school letter jackets formerly given only to athletes. No one working with these students claims to know how to keep all students in school. Counselors, teachers and administrators are in the frontlines of what seems at times to be a losing battle. Actually, this problem should be everyone's concern since uneducated, unemployed citizens affect us all.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. Why are many Americans concerned with the increasing drop-out rate in school?
34. What do we learn about the student drop-out problem in America?
35. What is mentioned as one of the strategies used to motivate students?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) He is quite easy to recognize.
- B) He is an outstanding speaker.
- C) He looks like a movie star.
- D) He looks young for his age.
- 12. A) Consult her dancing teacher.
- B) Take a more interesting class.
- C) Continue her dancing class.
- D) Improve her dancing skills.
- 13. A) The man did not believe what the woman said.
- B) The man accompanied the woman to the hospital.
- C) The woman may be suffering from repetitive strain injury.
- D) The woman may not follow the doctor's instructions.
- 14. A) They are not in style any more.
- B) They have cost him far too much.
- C) They no longer suit his eyesight.
- D) They should be cleaned regularly.
- 15. A) He spilled his drink onto the floor.
- B) He has just finished wiping the floor.
- C) He was caught in a shower on his way home.
- D) He rushed out of the bath to answer the phone.
- 16. A) Fixing some furniture.
- B) Repairing the toy train.
- C) Reading the instructions.
- D) Assembling the bookcase.
- 17. A) Urge Jenny to spend more time on study.

- B) Help Jenny to prepare for the coming exams.
 - C) Act towards Jenny in a more sensible way.
 - D) Send Jenny to a volleyball training center.
18. A) The building of the dam needs a large budget.
- B) The proposed site is near the residential area.
- C) The local people feel insecure about the dam.
- D) The dam poses a threat to the local environment.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. It saw the end of its booming years worldwide.
- B. Its production and sales reached record levels.
- C. It became popular in some foreign countries.
- D. Its domestic market started to shrink rapidly.
20. A. They cost less.
- B. They tasted better.
- C. They were in fashion.
- D. They were widely advertised.
21. A. It is sure to fluctuate.
- B. It is bound to revive.
- C. It will remain basically stable.
- D. It will see no more monopoly.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A. Organising protests.
- B. Recruiting member.
- C. Acting as its spokesman.
- D. Saving endangered animals.
23. A. Anti-animal-abuse demonstrations.
- B. Anti-nuclear campaigns.
- C. Surveying the Atlantic Ocean floor.
- D. Removing industrial waste.
24. A. By harassing them.
- B. By appealing to the public.
- C. By taking legal action.
- D. By resorting to force.
25. A. Doubtful.
- B. Reserved.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Supportive.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A. The air becomes still.
- B. The air pressure is low.
- C. The clouds block the sun.
- D. The sky appears brighter.
- 27. A. Ancient people were better at foretelling the weather.
- B. Sailors' saying about the weather are unreliable.
- C. People knew long ago how to predict the weather.
- D. It was easier to forecast the weather in the old days.
- 28. A. Weather forecast is getting more accurate today.
- B. People can predict the weather by their senses.
- C. Who are the real experts in weather forecast.
- D. Weather changes affect people's life remarkably.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A. They often feel insecure about their jobs.
- B. They are unable to decide what to do first.
- C. They feel burdened with numerous tasks every day.
- D. They are incompetent to fulfill their responsibilities.
- 30. A. Analyze them rationally.
- B. Draw a detailed to-do list.
- C. Turn to others for help.
- D. Handle them one by one.
- 31. A. They have accomplished little.
- B. They feel utterly exhausted.
- C. They have worked out a way to relax.
- D. They no longer feel any sense of guilt.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A. Their performance may improve.
- B. Their immune system may be reinforced.
- C. Their blood pressure may rise all of a sudden.
- D. Their physical development may be enhanced.
- 33. A. Improved mental functioning.
- B. Increased susceptibility to disease.

- C. Speeding up of blood circulation.
- D. Reduction of stress-related hormones.
- 34. A. Pretend to be in better shape.
- B. Have more physical exercise.
- C. Turn more often to friends for help.
- D. Pay more attention to bodily sensations.
- 35. A. Different approaches to coping with stress.
- B. Various causes for serious health problems.
- C. The relationship between stress and illness.
- D. New finding of medical research on stress.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

One of the most common images of an advanced, Western-style culture is that of a busy, traffic-filled city. Since their first (36) _____ on American roadways, automobiles have become a (37) _____ of progress, a source of thousands of jobs and an almost inalienable right for citizens' personal freedom of movement. In recent (38) _____ our "love affair" with the car is being (39) _____ directly to the developing world, and it is increasingly (40) _____ that this transfer is leading to disaster.

Americans' almost complete dependence on automobiles has been a terrible mistake. As late as the 1950s, a large (41) _____ of the American public used mass transit. A (42) _____ of public policy decisions and corporate scheming saw to it that countless (43) _____ and efficient urban streetcar and intra-city rail systems were dismantled(). (44) _____. Our lives have been planned along a road grid—homes far from work, shopping far from everything, with ugly stretches of concrete and blacktop in between.

Developing countries are copying Western-style transportation systems down to the last detail. (45) _____. Pollution control measures are either not strict or nonexistent, leading to choking clouds of smog. Gasoline still contains lead, which is extremely poisonous to humans.

(46) _____.

In addition to pollution and traffic jams, auto safety is a critical issue in developing nations.



Section A

11. M: I'm asked to pick up the guest speaker Bob Russel at the airport this afternoon, do you know what he looks like?

W: Well, he's in his sixties, he stands out, he's bald, tall and thin and has a beard.

Q: What do we conclude from the woman's remarks about Bob Russel?

12. M: I am considering dropping my dancing class. I am not making any progress.

W: If I were you, I stick with it. It's definitely worth time and effort.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

13. W: You see I still have this pain in my back, this medicine the doctor gave me was supposed to make me feel better by now.

M: Maybe you should've taken it three times a day as you were told.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. M: Frankly, when I sat the back of the classroom, I can't see the words on the board clearly.

W: Well, you've been wearing those same glasses as long as I've known you. Why not get a new pair? It wouldn't cost you too much.

Q: What does the woman imply about the man's glasses?

15. W: How come the floor is so wet? I almost slipped, what happened?

M: Oh, sorry! The phone rang the moment I got into the shower, anyway, I'll wipe it up right now.

Q: Why was the floor wet according to the man?

16. M: The instructions on the package say that you need to some assembly yourself. I've spent all afternoon trying in vain to put this bookcase together.

W: I know what you mean, last time I tried to assemble a toy train for my son and I almost gave up.

Q: What does the man find difficult?

17. M: I'm getting worried about Jenny's school work. All she talks about these days is volleyball games and all she does is practice, training and things like that.

W: Her grades on the coming exams will fall for sure. It's high time we talk(ed) some sense to her.

Q: What are the speakers probably going to do?

18. W: Do you understand why the local people are opposed to the new dam

up the river?

M: They are worried about the potential danger if the dam should break. The river is very wide above the proposed site.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: Mr. White, what changes have you seen in the champagne market in the last ten to fifteen years?

M: Well the biggest change has been the decrease in sales since the great boom years of the 1980s when champagne production and sales reached record levels.

W: Which was the best year?

M: Well the record was in 1989 when 249 million bottles of champagne was sold. The highest production level was reached in 1990 with a total of 293 million bottles. Of course since those boom years sales have fallen.

W: Has the market been badly hit by the recession?

M: Oh certainly, the economic problems in champagnes' export markets that's Europe, the United States, Japan, and of course the domestic market in France, the economic problems have certainly been one reason for the decrease in champagne sales.

W: And the other reasons?

M: Another important factor has been price. In the early 90s, champagne was very overpriced, so many people stop buying it. Instead they bought sparkling wines from other countries, in particular from Australia and Spain. And then there was another problem for champagne in the early 90s.

W: What was that?

M: There was a lot of rather bad champagne on the market. This meant the popularity of good sparkling wines increased even more. People was surprised by their quality and of course they were a lot cheaper than champagne.

W: Do you think the champagne market will recover in the future?

M: Oh, I'm sure it will. When the economic situation improves, I believe the market will recover.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What does the man say about champagne in the 1980s?

20. Why did sparkling wines become more popular than champagne in the early 90s?

21. What does the man think of the champagne market in the future?

Conversation 2

W: Right, well, in the studio this morning, for our interview spot is Peter Wilson. Peter works for Green Peace. So, Peter, welcome.

M: Thanks a lot. It's good to be here.

W: Great! Now, Peter, perhaps you can tell us something about Green Peace

and your job there.

M: Sure. Well, I'll start by telling you roughly what Green Peace is all about. I actually work in London for the Green Peace organization. We've been going for a few decades and we're a non-violent, non-political organization. We're involved in anti-nuclear activity, conservation and protection of animals and protection and support of our eco-system. I'm the action organizer and arrange any protests.

W: Right! A pretty important role, Peter. What sort of protest would you organize?

M: Well, recently we've been involved in anti-nuclear campaigns. I, personally arranged for the demonstration against radioactive waste dumping in the Atlantic Ocean. We've got a few small Green Peace boats that we harass the dumping ship with.

W: Say? Hold on, Peter. I thought you said your organization was non-violent. What do you mean by "harass"?

M: Well, we circle round and round the ships and get in the way when they try to dump the drums of nuclear waste in the sea. We talk to the men and try to change, you know, yell at them to stop. We generally make ourselves as much of a nuisance as possible.

M: Well, people may think differently of your methods, but there's no doubt you're doing a great job. Keep it up and good luck. And thanks for talking with us.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversations you have just heard.

22. What is the man's chief responsibility in the Green Peace organization?

23. What has Green Peace been involved in recently?

24. How does Green Peace try to stop people from dumping nuclear waste?

25. What is the woman's attitude towards the Green Peace's campaigns?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

To find out what the weather is going to be, most people go straight to the radio, television, or newspaper to get an expert weather forecast. But if you know what to look for, you can use your own senses to make weather predictions. There are many signs that can help you. For example, in fair weather the air pressure is generally high, the air is still and often full of dust, and far away objects may look vague. But when the storm is brewing, the pressure drops, and you are often able to see things more clearly. Sailors took note of this long ago, and came up with the saying, "The farther the sight, the nearer the rain." Your sense of smell can also help you detect the weather changes. Just before it rains, odors become stronger, this is because odors are repressed in a fair high pressure center. When a bad weather low moves in, air pressure lessens and odors are released. You can also hear an approaching storm. Sounds bounce off heavy storm clouds and return to earth with

increased force. An old saying describes it this way, "Sounds traveling far and wide a stormy day will be tied". And don't laugh at your grandmother if she says she can feel a storm coming. It is commonly known that many people feel pains in their bones or joints while the humidity rises, the pressure drops, and bad weather is on the way.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard:

- 26. Why does the speaker say we can see far away objects more clearly as a storm is approaching?
- 27. What does the speaker want to show by quoting a couple of old sayings?
- 28. What does the passage mainly talk about?

Passage 2

Many days seem to bring numerous tasks and responsibilities. All of which apparently must be tackled right away. You spend a day putting out files, but by the end of the day, you haven't accomplished any of the really important things you set out to do. In desperation, you draft a "to-do" list, but most days, you can make little progress with it. When you look at the list each morning, a big fat cloud of doom is right at the top. Those difficult, complex, important tasks, that are so crucial to get done, and so easy to avoid. Plenty of us create a "to-do" list to address feelings of being overwhelmed, but we rarely use these tools to their best effect. They wind out being guilt-provoking reminders of the fact that will over-committed and losing control of our priorities. According to Timothy Pickle, a professor of psychology at Carlton University in Ottawa, people often draw up a "to-do" list, and then that's it. The list itself becomes the day's achievement, allowing us to feel we've done something useful without taking on any real work. In fact, drawing up the list becomes a way of avoiding the work itself. Too often, the list is seen as the accomplishment for the day, reducing the immediate guilt of not working on the tasks at hand by investing energy in the list, says Pickle. When a list is used like this, it's simply another way in which we lie to ourselves.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have heard.

- 29. What is the problem that troubles many people nowadays according to the speaker?
- 30. According to the speaker, what too many people do to cope with their daily tasks?
- 31. According to psychologist Timothy Pickle, what do people find by the end of the day?

Passage 3

In many stressful situations, the body's responses can improve our performance. We become more energetic, more alert, better able to take effective action. But when stress is encountered continually, the body's reactions are more likely to be harmful than helpful to us. The continual speeding up of bodily reactions and production of stress related hormones

seem to make people more susceptible to heart disease. And stress reactions can reduce the disease fighting effectiveness of the body's immune system, thereby increasing susceptibility to illnesses ranging from colds to cancer. Stress may also contribute to disease in less direct ways by influencing moods and behavior. People under stress may become anxious or depressed, and as a result may eat too much or too little, have sleep difficulties or fail to exercise. These behavioral changes may in turn be harmful to the health. In addition, people are more likely to pay attention to certain bodily sensations such as aches and pains when they are under stress and to think that they're sick. If the person were not under stress, the same bodily sensations might not be perceived as symptoms and the person might continue to feel well. Some researchers have suggested that assuming the role of a sick person is one way in which certain people try to cope with stress. Instead of dealing with the stressful situation directly, these people fall sick. After all, it is often more acceptably in our society to be sick and to seek medical help than it is to admit that one cannot cope with the stresses of life.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. What does the speaker say about people who encounter stress once in a while?
33. What does the speaker say frequent stress reactions may lead to?
34. What are people more likely to do when they are under stress?
35. What does the passage mainly talk about?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A. Fred forgot to call him last night about the camping trip.
B. He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.
C. He has not seen Fred at the gym for some time.
D. Fred may have borrowed a sleeping bag from someone else.
12. A. Summer has become hotter in recent years.
B. It will cool down a bit over the weekend.
C. Swimming in a pool has a relaxing effect.
D. He hopes the weather forecast is accurate.
13. A. Taking a picture of Prof. Brown.
B. Commenting on an oil-painting.
C. Hosting a TV program.
D. Staging a performance.
14. A. She can help the man take care of the plants.
B. Most plants grow better in direct sunlight.
C. The plants need to be watered frequently.
D. The plants should be placed in a shady spot.
15. A. Change to a more exciting channel.
B. See the movie some other time.
C. Go to bed early.
D. Stay up till eleven.
16. A. Both of them are laymen of modern art.
B. She has beamed to appreciate modern sculptures.
C. Italian artists' works are difficult to understand.
D. Modern artists are generally considered weird.
17. A. They seem satisfied with what they have done.

- B. They have called all club members to contribute.
 - C. They think the day can be called a memorable one.
 - D. They find it hard to raise money for the hospital.
18. A. The man shouldn't hesitate to take the course.
- B. The man should talk with the professor first.
 - C. The course isn't open to undergraduates.
 - D. The course will require a lot of reading.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. Current trends in economic development.
- B. Domestic issues of general social concern.
 - C. Stories about Britain's relations with other nations.
 - D. Conflicts and compromises among political parties.
20. A. Based on the poll of public opinions.
- B. By interviewing people who file complaints.
 - C. By analyzing the domestic and international situation.
 - D. Based on public expectations and editors' judgment.
21. A. Underlying rules of editing.
- B. Practical experience.
 - C. Audience's feedback.
 - D. Professional qualifications.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A. The average life span was less than 50 years.
- B. It was very common for them to have 12 children.
 - C. They retired from work much earlier than today.
 - D. They were quite optimistic about their future.
23. A. Get ready for ecological changes.
- B. Adapt to the new environment.
 - C. Learn to use new technology.
 - D. Explore ways to stay young.
24. A. When all women go out to work.
- B. When family planning is enforced.
 - C. When a world government is set up.
 - D. When all people become wealthier.
25. A. Eliminate poverty and injustice.
- B. Migrate to other planets.
 - C. Control the environment.
 - D. Find inexhaustible resources.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. To help young people improve their driving skills.
B. To alert teenagers to the dangers of reckless driving.
C. To teach young people road manners through videotapes.
D. To show teens the penalties imposed on careless drivers.
27. A. Road accidents.
B. Street violence.
C. Drug abuse.
D. Lung cancer.
28. A. It has changed teens' way of life.
B. It has made teens feel like adults.
C. It has accomplished its objective.
D. It has been supported by parents.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A. Customers may get addicted to the smells.
B. Customers may be misled by the smells.
C. It hides the defects of certain goods.
D. It gives rise to unfair competition.
30. A. Flexible.
B. Critical.
C. Supportive.
D. Cautious.
31. A. The flower scent stimulated people's desire to buy.
B. Stronger smells had greater effects on consumers.
C. Most shoppers hated the smell of the shoe store.
D. 84% of the customers were unaware of the smells.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A. A goods train hit a bus carrying many passengers.
B. Two passenger trains crashed into each other.
C. A passenger train collided with a goods train.
D. An express train was derailed when hit by a bomb.
33. A. The rescue operations have not been very effective.
B. More than 300 injured passengers were hospitalized.

- C. The cause of the tragic accident remains unknown.
 - D. The exact casualty figures are not yet available.
34. A. There was a bomb scare.
- B. There was a terrorist attack.
 - C. A fire alarm was set off by mistake.
 - D. 50 pounds of explosives were found.
35. A. Follow policemen's directions.
- B. Keep an eye weather.
 - C. Avoid snow-covered roads.
 - D. Drive with special care.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

English is the leading international language. In different countries around the globe, English is acquired as the mother (36) _____, in others it's used as a second language. Some nations use English as their (37) _____ language, performing the function of (38) _____; in others it's used as an international language for business, (39) _____ and industry.

What factors and forces have led to the (40) _____ of English? Why is English now considered to be so prestigious that, across the globe, individuals and societies feel (41) _____ if they do not have (42) _____ in this language? How has English changed through 1,500 years? These are some of the questions that you (43) _____ when you study English.

You also examine the immense variability of English and (44) _____
_____. You develop in-depth knowledge of the intricate structure of the language. Why do some non-native speakers of English claim that it's a difficult _____ language _____ to _____ learn, _____ while _____ (45)

_____? At the University of Sussex, you are introduced to the nature and grammar of English in all aspects. This involves the study of sound structures, the formation of words, the sequencing words and the construction of meaning, as well as examination of the theories explaining the aspects of

_____, which are raised by studying how speakers and writers employ English for a wide variety of purposes.



Section A

11. W: I forgot to tell you that Fred called last night to borrow your sleeping bag.

M: Oh, I saw him at the gym this morning, but he didn't say anything. So he must have asked somebody else.

Q: What does the man imply?

12. W: These summer days are getting to be more than I can take. It was even too hot to go to the pool yesterday.

M: Hang in there. According to the weather report we should have some relief by the end of the week.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. W: Well, tonight we have Professor Brown in our studio to talk about the famous oil painting of Queen Victoria. Good evening, professor.

M: Good evening, madam, my pleasure to be here tonight.

Q: What is the woman doing?

14. M: The plants next to the window always look brown. You wouldn't know by looking at them that I water them every week.

W: Maybe they don't like direct sunlight. I had the same problem with some of my plants. And a little shade helps them immensely.

Q: What does the woman imply?

15. M: I'm really exhausted, Mary. But I don't want to miss the Hollywood movie that comes on at 11.

W: If I were you, I'd skip it. We both have to get up early tomorrow. And anyway I've heard it's not as exciting as advertised.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

16. M: Those modern sculptures over there are really weird. Don't you think so?

W: Well, I couldn't stand them either at first. But now I've come to like modern art, particularly those sculptures carved by Italian artists.

Q: What does the woman mean?

17. M: I'm really glad our club decided to raise money for the children's hospital. And most of the people we phoned seemed happy to contribute.

W: Yeah! I agree. Now that we've gone through all the numbers on our list, I guess we can call it a day.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

18. M: Have you heard of Professor Smith? I'm thinking of taking an advanced engineering course with him. What do you think?

W: Yeah! You really should. He's published dozens of books so far, once been recommended as a textbook for postgraduates.

Q: What does the woman imply?

Conversation 1

W: You're the editor of Public Eye. What kind of topics does your program cover?

M: Well, there are essentially domestic stories. We don't cover international stories. We don't cover party politics or economics. We do issues of general social concern to our British audience. They can be anything from the future of the health service to the way the environment is going downhill.

W: How do you choose the topic? Do you choose one because it's what the public wants to know about or because it's what you feel the public ought to know about?

M: I think it's a mixture of both. Sometimes you have a strong feeling that something is important and you want to see it examined and you want to contribute to a public debate. Sometimes people come to you with things they are worried about and they can be quite small things. They can be a story about corruption in local government, something they cannot quite understand, why it doesn't seem to be working out properly, like they are not having their litter collected properly or the dustbins emptied.

W: How do you know that you've got a really successful program? One that is just right for the time?

M: I think you get a sense about it after working in it in a number of years. You know which stories are going to get the attention. They are going to be published just the point when the public are concerned about that.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What kind of topics does Public Eye cover?

20. How does Public Eye choose its topics?

21. What factor plays an important role in running a successful program?

Conversation 2

W: Hi, Professor Smith. I hear you've written a book titled Visions.

M: Yes. It explains how science will revolutionize the 21st century.

W: Could I ask you some questions concerning the book?

M: Sure.

W: Are you optimistic about the future?

M: Generally, yeah. If we go back to the year of 1900, most Americans didn't live beyond the age of 50. Since then, we've had improvements in health care and technology. There is no reason why these won't continue far into the 21st

century.

W: Are we ready for the changes that will come?

M: Changes are already happening. The future is here now. We have DNA, microchips, the internet. Some people's reaction is to say, we are too old; we don't understand new technology. My reaction is to say, we must educate people to use new technology now.

W: Is world population going to be a big problem?

M: Yes, and no. I think that world population will stop increasing as we all get richer. If you are a part of the middle class, you don't want or need 12 children.

W: Will there be a world government?

M: Very probably. We will have to manage the world and its resources on a global level because countries alone are too small.

W: Will we have control of everything?

M: I think we'll learn to control the weather, volcanoes and earthquakes. Illness won't exist. We'll grow new livers, kidneys, hearts, and lungs like spare parts for a car.

People will live to about 130 or 150. For 2000 years, we have tried to understand our environment. Now we'll begin to control it.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you just heard.

22. What does Professor Smith say about most Americans around the year of 1900?

23. What does Professor Smith advice we do?

24. When will the world population stop growing according to Professor Smith?

25. What does Professor Smith think human beings will be able to do?

Section B

Passage 1

Getting behind the wheel of a car can be an exciting new step in a teen's life. But along with that excitement comes a new responsibility - understanding the need for common sense and maturity to avoid accidents. In an effort to spread awareness to teens across the nation, the Allstate Foundation sponsored a Keep-The-Drive Summit at Sunset Station on January 23rd. Students from Kennedy and Alamo Heights High schools participated in the summit which was held here for the first time. The goal of the year-long effort is to educate teens on the rules of safe driving and the severe consequences that can result if those rules are not followed, and then have them communicate that information to their peers. The students watched videos that told them about the numbers of teenage driving injuries and deaths. They listen to the videos as students from other cities share their stories of how their reckless driving affected not only their lives but also those of their passengers. "We are trying to create awareness in high schools across the countries," said Westerman, an Allstate representative, "we focus on changing how teens think behind the wheel." According to the presentation, more teens

die in automobile crashes in the United States each year than from drugs, violence, smoking and suicide. An average of 16 teens die every day in motor vehicle crashes and nearly forty percent of those are caused by speeding. Texas is the state with the most teen driving deaths according to the presentation. Students agreed that the statistics were amazing and made them think twice about how they drive.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. For what purpose did the Allstate Foundation sponsor the Keep-The-Drive Summit?

27. What causes the greatest number of deaths among American teens according to the presentation?

28. What can we conclude about the Keep-The-Drive Summit?

Passage 2

Dr. Allen Hersh designs smells for businesses. He says that it doesn't take a whole lot of smell to affect you. Store owners can lure you to the candy aisle, even if you don't realize you are smelling candy. This idea scares a lot of people. Groups that protect the rights of shoppers are upset. They say the stores are using a kind of brainwashing which they call "smell-washing". "It's pretty dishonest," says Mark Silbergeld. He runs an organization that checks out products for consumers. The scientists hired to design the scents disagree. "There's soft background music. There's special lighting. There're all sorts of bells being used," says Dr. Hersh, "why not smells?" "One reason why not," says Silbergeld, "is that some people are allergic to certain scents pumped into products or stores." But there is a whole other side to this debate, "do the smells really work?" So far, there is little proof one way or the other. But Dr. Hersh has run some interesting experiments. In one of Hersh's experiments, 31 volunteers were led into a shoe store that smells slightly like flowers. Later, another group shopped in the same store, but with no flower odor. Dr. Hersh found that 84% of the shoppers were more likely to buy the shoes in the flower-scented room, but Hersh found out something even stranger. "Whether the volunteers like the flower scent or not didn't matter," Hersh says, "Some reported that they hated the smell, but they still were more likely to buy the shoes in the scented room."

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you've just heard.

29. Why are some people against the use of smells to attract customers?

30. What is Dr. Hersh's attitude to the use of smells for business?

31. What did Hersh's experiment show?

Passage 3 □□□□□□

This is Ray McCarthy with the news. Reports are coming in of a major train crash in Japan. A passenger train carrying hundreds of workers home from the center of Tokyo is reported to have hit an oncoming goods train. Both were traveling at high speed. Figures are not yet available but it is believed that the

death toll could be as high as 300, with hundreds more injured. Emergency and rescue services rushed to the scene. But our reporter says it will take days to clear the track and to establish the numbers of the dead and injured. There was a similar accident on the same stretch of track four years ago. There was another bomb scare in a large London store last night during late night shopping. Following a telephone call to the police from an anonymous caller, hundreds of shoppers were shepherded out of the store while roads in the area were sealed off. Police dogs spent hours searching the store for a bag which the caller claimed contained 50 pounds of explosives. Nothing was found and the store was given the all-clear by opening time this morning. A police spokesman said that this was the third bomb scare within a week and that we should all be on our guard. And finally, the motoring organizations have issued a warning to drivers following the recent falls of snow in many parts of the country. Although the falls may be slight, they say extra care is needed.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. What accident happened recently in Japan?
33. What do the reports say about the recent accident in Japan?
34. Why did people have to leave the London store last night?
35. What did motoring organizations advise drivers to do?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) They would rather travel around than stay at home.
B) They prefer to carry cash when traveling abroad.
C) They usually carry many things around with them.
D) They don't like to spend much money on traveling.
- 12. A) The selection process was a little unfair.
B) He had long dreamed of the dean's position.
C) Rod was eliminated in the selection process.
D) Rod was in charge of the admissions office.
- 13. A) Applause encourages the singer.
B) She regrets paying for the concert.
C) Almost everyone loves pop music.
D) The concert is very impressive.
- 14. A) They have known each other since their schooldays.
B) They were both chairpersons of the Students' Union.
C) They have been in close touch by email.
D) They are going to hold a reunion party.
- 15. A) Cook their dinner.
B) Rest for a while.
C) Get their car fixed.
D) Stop for the night.
- 16. A) Newly-launched products.
B) Consumer preferences.
C) Survey results.
D) Survey methods.
- 17. A) He would rather the woman didn't buy the blouse.

- B) The woman needs blouses in the colors of a rainbow.
 - C) The information in the catalog is not always reliable.
 - D) He thinks the blue blouse is better than the red one.
18. A) The course is open to all next semester.
- B) The notice may not be reliable.
 - C) The woman has not told the truth.
 - D) He will drop his course in marketing.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) A director of a sales department.
- B) A manager at a computer store.
 - C) A sales clerk at a shopping center.
 - D) An accountant of a computer firm.
20. A) Handling customer complaints.
- B) Recruiting and training new staff.
 - C) Dispatching ordered goods on time.
 - D) Developing computer programs.
21. A) She likes something more challenging.
- B) She likes to be nearer to her parents.
 - C) She wants to have a better-paid job.
 - D) She wants to be with her husband.
22. A) Right away.
- B) In two months.
 - C) Early next month.
 - D) In a couple of days.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) It will face challenges unprecedented in its history.
- B) It is a resolute advocate of the anti-global movement.
 - C) It is bound to regain its full glory of a hundred years ago.
 - D) It will be a major economic power by the mid-21st century.
24. A) The lack of overall urban planning.
- B) The huge gap between the haves and have-nots.
 - C) The inadequate supply of water and electricity.
 - D) The shortage of hi-tech personnel.
25. A) They attach great importance to education.
- B) They are able to grasp growth opportunities.
 - C) They are good at learning from other nations.
 - D) They have made use of advanced technologies.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) She taught chemistry and microbiology courses in a college.
- B) She gave lectures on how to become a public speaker.
- C) She helped families move away from industrial polluters.
- D) She engaged in field research on environmental pollution.
- 27. A) The job restricted her from revealing her findings.
- B) The job posed a potential threat to her health.
- C) She found the working conditions frustrating.
- D) She was offered a better job in a minority community.
- 28. A) Some giant industrial polluters have gone out of business.
- B) More environmental organizations have appeared.
- C) Many toxic sites in America have been cleaned up.
- D) More branches of her company have been set up.
- 29. A) Her widespread influence among members of Congress.
- B) Her ability to communicate through public speaking.
- C) Her rigorous training in delivering eloquent speeches.
- D) Her lifelong commitment to domestic and global issues.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) The fierce competition in the market.
- B) The growing necessity of staff training.
- C) The accelerated pace of globalisation.
- D) The urgent need of a diverse workforce.
- 31. A) Gain a deep understanding of their own culture.
- B) Take courses of foreign languages and cultures.
- C) Share the experiences of people from other cultures.
- D) Participate in international exchange programmes.
- 32. A) Reflective thinking is becoming critical.
- B) Labor market is getting globalised.
- C) Knowing a foreign language is essential.
- D) Globalization will eliminate many jobs.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) Red-haired women were regarded as more reliable.
- B) Brown-haired women were rated as more capable.

- C) Golden-haired women were considered attractive.
 - D) Black-haired women were judged to be intelligent.
34. A) They are smart and eloquent.
- B) They are ambitious and arrogant.
- C) They are shrewd and dishonest.
- D) They are wealthy and industrious.
35. A) They force people to follow the cultural mainstream.
- B) They exaggerate the roles of certain groups of people.
- C) They emphasize diversity at the expense of uniformity.
- D) They hinder our perception of individual differences.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The ancient Greeks developed basic memory systems called mnemonics. The name is (36) _____ from their Goddess of memory "Mnemosyne". In the ancient world, a trained memory was an (37) _____ asset, particularly in public life. There were no (38) _____ devices for taking notes, and early Greek orators(演讲家) delivered long speeches with great (39) _____ because they learned the speeches using mnemonic systems.

The Greeks discovered that human memory is (40) _____ an associative process—that it works by linking things together. For example, think of an apple. The (41) _____ your brain registers the word "apple", it (42) _____ the shape, color, taste, smell and (43) _____ of that fruit. All these things are associated in your memory with the word "apple".

(44)

_____. An example could be when you think about a lecture you have had. This could trigger a memory about what you're talking about through that lecture, which can then trigger another memory.

(45)

_____. An example given on a website I was looking at follows: Do you remember the shape of Austria, Canada, Belgium, or Germany? Probably not.

What about Italy, though? (46)

_____. You made an association with something already known, the shape of a boot, and Italy's shape could not be forgotten once you had made the association.



Section A

11. W: Did you use credit cards on your vacation last month in Europe?

M: Sure did. They certainly beat going around with a wallet full of big bills. But carrying lots of cash is still very common among some older people travelling abroad.

Q: What does the man say about some elderly people?

12. W: Rod must be in a bad mood today. What's wrong with him?

M: He was passed over in the selection process for the dean of the Administration's Office. He'd been hoping for the position for a long time.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. M: What a great singer Justin is! His concert is just awesome and you'll never regret the money you paid for the ticket.

W: Yeah, judging by the amount of applause, everyone was enjoying it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

14. W: I received an email yesterday from Henry. Do you remember he was one of the chairpersons of our Students' Union?

M: Yes, but I haven't heard from him for ages. Actually, I have been out of touch with him since our first reunion after graduation.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

15. M: Driving at night always makes me tired. Let's stop the dinner.

W: Fine, and let's find a motel so that we can get an early start tomorrow.

Q: What will the speakers probably do?

16. W: Let's look at the survey on consumer confidence we conducted last week. How reliable are these figures?

M: They have a 5% margin of error.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

17. W: Look at this catalogue John. I think I want to get this red blouse.

M: Eh, I think you already have one like this in blue. Do you need every color in the rainbow?

Q: What does the man mean?

18. W: This notice says that all the introductory marketing classes are closed.

M: That can't be true. There are supposed to be 13 of them this semester.

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

M: I see your new resume that you worked as a manager of store called Computer Country, could you tell me a little more about your responsibilities there?

W: Sure. I was responsible for overseeing about 30 employees. I did all of the orderings for the store and I kept track of the inventory.

M: What was the most difficult part of your job?

W: Probably handling angry customers. We didn't have them very often, but when we did, I need to make sure they were well taken good care of. After all, the customer is always right.

M: That's how we feel here, too. How long did you work there?

W: I was there for three and a half years. I left the company last month.

M: And why did you leave?

W: My husband has been transferred to Boston and I understand that your company has an opening there, too.

M: Yes, that's right. We do. But the position won't start until early next month. Would that be a problem for you?

W: No, not at all. My husband's new job doesn't begin for a few weeks, so we thought we would spend some time driving to Boston and stop to see my parents.

M: That sounds nice. So, tell me, why are you interested in this particular position?

W: I know that your company has a great reputation and wonderful product. I've thought many times that I would like to be a part of it. When I heard about the opening in Boston, I jumped to the opportunity.

M: Well, I'm glad you did.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What was the woman's previous job?

20. What does the woman say with the most difficult part of her job?

21. Why is the woman looking for a job in Boston?

22. When can the woman start to work if she gets the job?

Conversation 2

W: Today, in this studio, we have Alberto Cuties, the well-known Brazilian advocator of the anti-global movement. He's here to talk about the recent report stating that by 2050, Brazil will be one of the world's wealthiest and most successful countries. Alberto, what do you say about this report?

M: You know this isn't the first time that people are saying Brazil will be a great economic power. The same thing was said over 100 years ago, but it didn't happen.

W: Yes, but you must admit the world's a very different place now.

M: Of course. In fact, I believe that there may be some truths in the

predictions this time around. First of all, though, we must remember the problems facing Brazil at the moment.

W: Such as?

M: There's an enormous gap between the rich and the poor in this country. In San Paulo, you can see shopping malls full of designer goods right next door to the slum areas without proper water or electricity supplies. A lot of work needs to be done to help people in those areas improve their lives.

W: What needs to be done?

M: Education, for example. For Brazil, to be successful, we need to offer education to all Brazilians. Successful countries, like South Korea and Singapore have excellent education systems. Brazil needs to learn from these countries.

W: So you're hopeful for the future?

W: As I said earlier, I'm hopeful. This isn't an easy job. We need to make sure that these important opportunities for Brazil aren't wasted as they were in the past.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What does the recent report say about Brazil?

24. What problem does Alberto say Brazil faces now?

25. What does Alberto say about economically successful countries?

Section B

Passage 1

Wilma Subra had no intention of becoming a public speaker. After graduating from college with degrees in chemistry and microbiology, she went to work at Gulf South Research Institute in Louisiana. As part of her job, she conducted field research on toxic substances in the environment, often in minority communities located near large industrial polluters. She found many families were being exposed to high, sometimes deadly levels of chemicals and other toxic substances. But she was not allowed to make her information public. Frustrated by these restrictions, Subra left her job in 1981, created her own company and has devoted the past two decades to helping people fight back against giant industrial polluters. She works with families and community groups to conduct environmental tests and hybrid test results, and organize for change. Because of her efforts, dozens of toxic sites across the country have been cleaned up. And one chemical industry spokesperson calls her "a top gun" for the environmental movement. How has Subra achieved all this? Partly through her scientific training, partly through her commitment to environmental justice. But just as important is her ability to communicate with people through public speaking. "Public speaking," she says, "is the primary vehicle I use for reaching people." If you had asked Subra before 1981, do you see yourself as a major public speaker? She would have laughed at the idea. Yet today she gives more than one hundred presentations a year. Along the

way, she's lectured at Harvard, testified before congress, and addressed audiences in 40 states, as well as in Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What did Wilma Subra do as part of her job while working at Gulf South Research Institute?

27. Why did Wilma Subra leave her job in 1981?

28. What results have Wilma Subra's efforts had in the past two decades?

29. What does the speaker say has contributed to Wilma Subra's success?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

One of the biggest challenges facing employers and educators today is the rapid advance of globalization. The market place is no longer national or regional, but extends to all corners of the world. And this requires a global-ready workforce. Universities have a large part to play in preparing students for the 21st century labor market by promoting international educational experiences. The most obvious way universities can help develop a global workforce is by encouraging students to study abroad as part of their course. Students who have experienced another culture firsthand are more likely to be global-ready when they graduate. Global workforce development doesn't always have to involve travel abroad, however. If students learn another language and study other cultures, they will be more global-ready when they graduate. It is important to point out that students also need to have a deep understanding of their own culture before they can begin to observe, analyze and evaluate other cultures. In multi-cultural societies, people can study each other's cultures to develop intercultural competencies, such as critical and reflective thinking and intellectual flexibility. This can be done both through the curriculum and through activities on campus outside of the classroom, such as art exhibitions and lectures from international experts. Many universities are already embracing this challenge and providing opportunities for students to become global citizens. Students themselves, however, may not realize that when they graduate, they will be competing in a global labor market. And universities need to raise awareness of these issues amongst undergraduates.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you just heard.

30. What is one of the biggest challenges facing employers and educators today?

31. What should students do first before they can really understand other cultures?

32. What should college students realize according to the speaker?

Passage 3 □□□□□□□□

To see if hair color affects a person's chances of getting a job, researchers at California State University asked 136 college students to review the resume and photograph of a female applicant for a job as an accountant. Each

student was given the same resume but the applicant's picture was altered so that in some photos, her hair was golden, in some red and in some brown. The result - with brown hair, the woman was rated more capable and she was offered a higher salary than when she had a golden or red hair. Other studies have found similar results. Many respondents rate women with golden hair as less intelligent than other people and red hair as more temperamental. Women with red or golden hair are victims of the common practice of stereotyping. A stereotype is a simplistic or exaggerated image that human carries in their minds about groups of people. For example, lawyers are shrewd and dishonest is a popular stereotype. Stereotyping can occur in public speaking classes when trying to choose a speech topic. Some males think that women are uninterested in how to repair cars or some females think that men are uninterested in creative hobbies, such as knitting a needlepoint. We should reject to stereotypes because they force all people in a group into the same simple pattern. They fail to account for individual differences and the wide range of characteristics among members of any group. Some lawyers are dishonest, yes, but many are not. Some women are uninterested in repairing cars, yes, but some are enthusiastic with mechanics.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What did researchers at California State University find?
34. What is the popular stereotype of lawyers?
35. Why does the speaker say we should reject to stereotypes?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) The man failed to keep his promise.
B) The woman has a poor memory.
C) The man borrowed the book from the library.
D) The woman does not need the book any more.
- 12. A) The woman is making too big a fuss about her condition.
B) Fatigue is a typical symptom of lack of exercise.
C) The woman should spend more time outdoors.
D) People tend to work longer hours with artificial lighting.
- 13. A) The printing on her T-shirt has faded.
B) It is not in fashion to have a logo on a T-shirt.
C) She regrets having bought one of the T-shirts.
D) It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.
- 14. A) He regrets having published the article.
B) Most readers do not share his viewpoints.
C) Not many people have read his article.
D) The woman is only trying to console him.
- 15. A) Leave Daisy alone for the time being.
B) Go see Daisy immediately.
C) Apologize to Daisy again by phone.
D) Buy Daisy a new notebook.
- 16. A) Batteries.
B) Garden tools.
C) Cameras.
D) Light bulbs.
- 17. A) The speakers will watch the game together.

- B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.
 - C) The man plays center on the basketball team.
 - D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.
18. A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.
- B) The man will return home before going to the concert.
 - C) It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert.
 - D) The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He wants to sign a long-term contract.
- B) He is good at both language and literature.
 - C) He prefers teaching to administrative work.
 - D) He is undecided as to which job to go for.
20. A) They hate exams.
- B) They all plan to study in Cambridge.
 - C) They are all adults.
 - D) They are going to work in companies.
21. A) Difficult but rewarding.
- B) Varied and interesting.
 - C) Time-consuming and tiring.
 - D) Demanding and frustrating.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Interviewing a moving star.
- B) Discussing teenage role models.
 - C) Hosting a television show.
 - D) Reviewing a new biography.
23. A) He lost his mother.
- B) He was unhappy in California.
 - C) He missed his aunt.
 - D) He had to attend school there.
24. A) He delivered public speeches.
- B) He got seriously into acting.
 - C) He hosted talk shows on TV.
 - D) He played a role in East of Eden.
25. A) He made numerous popular movies.
- B) He has long been a legendary figure.
 - C) He was best at acting in Hollywood tragedies.
 - D) He was the most successful actor of his time.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 26. A) It carried passengers leaving an island.
- B) A terrorist forced it to land on Tenerife.
- C) It crashed when it was circling to land.
- D) 18 of its passengers survived the crash.
- 27. A) He was kidnapped eight months ago.
- B) He failed in his negotiations with the Africans.
- C) He was assassinated in Central Africa.
- D) He lost lots of money in his African business.
- 28. A) The management and union representatives reached an agreement.
- B) The workers' pay was raised and their working hours were shortened.
- C) The trade union gave up its demand.
- D) The workers on strike were all fired.
- 29. A) Sunny.
- B) Rainy.
- C) Windy.
- D) Cloudy.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) Some of them had once experienced an earthquake.
- B) Most of them lacked interest in the subject.
- C) Very few of them knew much about geology.
- D) A couple of them had listened to a similar speech before.
- 31. A) By reflecting on Americans' previous failures in predicting earthquakes.
- B) By noting where the most severe earthquake in U.S. history occurred.
- C) By describing the destructive power of earthquakes.
- D) By explaining some essential geological principles.
- 32. A) Interrupt him whenever he detected a mistake.
- B) Focus on the accuracy of the language he used.
- C) Stop him when he had difficulty understanding.
- D) Write down any points where he could improve.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) It was invented by a group of language experts in the year of 1887.

- B) It is a language that has its origin in ancient Polish.
 - C) It was created to promote economic globalization.
 - D) It is a tool of communication among speakers of different languages.
34. A) It aims to make Esperanto a working language in the U.N.
- B) It has increased its popularity with the help of the media.
 - C) It has encountered increasingly tougher challenges.
 - D) It has supporters from many countries in the world.
35. A) It is used by a number of influential science journals.
- B) It is widely taught at schools and in universities.
 - C) It has aroused the interest of many young learners.
 - D) It has had a greater impact than in any other country.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

George Herbert Mead said that humans are talked into humanity. He meant that we gain personal identity as we communicate with others. In the earliest years of our lives, our parents tell us who we are. "You're (36) ____." "You're so strong." We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important (37) ____ of our self-concepts. Later we interact with teachers, friends, (38) ____ partners, and co-workers who communicate their views of us. Thus, how we see ourselves (39) ____ the views of us that others communicate.

The (40) ____ connection between identity and communication is (41) ____ evident in children who are (42) ____ of human contact. Case studies of children who were isolated from others reveal that they lack a firm self-concept, and their mental and psychological development is severely (43) ____ by lack of language.

Communication with others not only affects our sense of identity but also directly influences our physical and emotional well-being. Consistently, (44) _____. People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others. (45) _____. The conclusion was that social isolation is statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure,

smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that (46)



Section A

11. M: Oh, I'm so sorry I forgot to bring along the book you borrowed from the library.

W: What a terrible memory you have! Anyway, I won't need it until Friday night. As long as I can get it by then, OK?

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

12. W: Doctor, I haven't been able to get enough sleep lately, and I'm too tired to concentrate in class.

M: Well, you know, spending too much time indoors with all that artificial lighting can do that to you. Your body loses track of whether it's day or night.

Q: What does the man imply?

13. M: I think I'll get one of those new T-shirts, you know, with the school's logo on both the front and the back.

W: You'll regret it. They are expensive, and I've heard the printing fades easily when you wash them.

Q: What does the woman mean?

14. W: I think your article in the school newspaper is right on target, and your viewpoints have certainly convinced me.

M: Thanks, but in view of the general responses, you and I are definitely in the minority.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: Daisy was furious yesterday because I lost her notebook. Should I go see her and apologize to her again?

W: Well, if I were you, I'd let her cool off a few days before I approach her.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

16. M: Would you please tell me where I can get batteries for this brand of camera?

W: Let me have a look. Oh, yes, go down this aisle, pass the garden tools, you'll find them on the shelf next to the light bulbs.

Q: What is the man looking for?

17. M: Our basketball team is playing in the finals but I don't have a ticket. I guess I'll just watch it on TV. Do you want to come over?

W: Actually I have a ticket. But I'm not feeling well. You can have it for what it cost me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. M: Honey, I'll be going straight to the theatre from work this evening. Could you bring my suit and tie along?

W: Sure, it's the first performance of the State Symphony Orchestra in our city, so suit and tie is a must.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

M: I got two letters this morning with job offers, one from the Polytechnic, and the other from the Language School in Pistoia, Italy.

W: So you are not sure which to go for?

M: That's it. Of course, the conditions of work are very different: The Polytechnic is offering two-year contract which could be renewed, but the Language School is only offering a year's contract, and that's a definite minus. It could be renewed, but you never know.

W: I see. So it's much less secure. But you don't need to think too much about steady jobs when you are only 23.

M: That's true.

W: What about the salaries?

M: Well, the Pistoia job pays much better in the short term. I'll be getting the equivalent of about 22,000 pounds a year there, but only 20,000 pounds at the Polytechnic. But then the hours are different. At the Polytechnic I'd have to do 35 hours a week, 20 teaching and 15 administration, whereas the Pistoia school is only asking for 30 hours teaching.

W: Mmm...

M: Then the type of teaching is so different. The Polytechnic is all adults and mostly preparation for exams like the Cambridge certificates. The Language School wants me to do a bit of exam preparation, but also quite a lot of work in companies and factories, and a couple of children's classes. Oh, and a bit of literature teaching.

W: Well, that sounds much more varied and interesting. And I'd imagine you'd be doing quite a lot of teaching outside the school, and moving around quite a bit.

M: Yes, whereas with the Polytechnic position, I'd be stuck in the school all day.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard:

19. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

20. What do we learn about the students at the Polytechnic?

21. What does the woman think of the job at the Language School?

Conversation 2

M: Good evening and welcome to tonight's edition of *Legendary Lives*. Our subject this evening is James Dean, actor and hero for the young people of his time. Edward Murray is the author of a new biography of Dean.

W: Good evening, Edward.

M: Hello Tina.

W: Edward, tell us what you know about Dean's early life.

M: He was born in Indiana in 1931, but his parents moved to California when he was five. He wasn't there long though because his mother passed away just four years later. Jimmy's father sent him back to Indiana after that to live with his aunt.

W: So how did he get into acting?

M: Well, first he acted in plays at high school, then he went to college in California where he got seriously into acting. In 1951 he moved to New York to do more stage acting.

W: Then when did his movie career really start?

M: 1955. His first starring role was in East of Eden. It was fabulous. Dean became a huge success. But the movie that really made him famous was his second one, Rebel Without a Cause, that was about teenagers who felt like they didn't fit into society.

W: So how many more movies did he make?

M: Just one more, then he died in that car crash in California in 1955.

W: What a tragedy! He only made three movies! So what made him the legend he still is today?

M: Well I guess his looks, his acting ability, his short life, and maybe the type of character he played in his movies. Many young people saw him as a symbol of American youths.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard:

22. What is the woman doing?

23. Why did James Dean move back to Indiana when he was young?

24. What does the man say James Dean did at college in California?

25. What do we learn about James Dean from the conversation?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□

The time is 9 o'clock and this is Marian Snow with the news. The German authorities are sending investigators to discover the cause of the plane crash late yesterday on the island of Tenerife. The plane, a Boeing 737, taking German holiday makers to the island crashed into a hillside as it circled while preparing to land. The plane was carrying 180 passengers. It's thought there are no survivors. Rescue workers are at the scene.

The British industrialist James Louis, held by kidnappers in Central Africa for the past 8 months, was released unharmed yesterday. The kidnappers had been demanding 1 million pounds for the release of Mr. Louis. The London Bank and their agents who had been negotiating with the kidnappers have not said whether any amount of money has been paid.

The 500 UK motors workers who had been on strike in High Town for the past

3 three weeks went back to work this morning. This follows successful talks between management and union representatives, which resulted in a new agreement on working hour and conditions. A spokesman for the management said that they'd hope they could now get back to producing cars, and that they lost a lot of money and orders over this dispute.

And finally the weather. After a cold start, most of the country should be warm and sunny. But towards late afternoon, rain will spread from Scotland to cover most parts by midnight.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the news say about the Boeing 737 plane?

27. What happened to British industrialist James Louis?

28. How did the 3-week strike in High Town end?

29. What kind of weather will be expected by midnight in most parts of the country?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Huan Louis, a junior geology major, decided to give an informative speech about how earthquakes occur. From his audience analysis he learned that only 2 or 3 of his classmates knew much of anything about geology. Huan realized then that he must present his speech at an elementary level and with a minimum of scientific language. As he prepared the speech, Juan kept asking himself, "How can I make this clear and meaningful to someone who knows nothing about earthquakes or geological principles?" Since he was speaking in the Midwest, he decided to begin by noting that the most severe earthquake in American history took place not in California or Alaska but at New Madrid, Missouri in 1811. If such an earthquake happened today, it would be felt from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean and would flatten most of the cities in the Mississippi valley. That, he figured, should get his classmates' attention. Throughout the body of the speech, Juan dealt only with the basic mechanics of earthquakes and carefully avoided technical terms. He also prepared visual aids, diagramming fold lines, so his classmates wouldn't get confused. To be absolutely safe, Juan asked his roommate, who was not a geology major, to listen to the speech. "Stop me," he said, "any time I say something you don't understand." Juan's roommate stopped him four times. And at each spot, Juan worked out a way to make his point more clearly. Finally, he had a speech that was interesting and perfectly understandable to his audience.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What did Juan Louis learn from the analysis of his audience?

31. How did Juan Louis start his speech?

32. What did Juan ask his roommate to do when he was making his trial speech?

Passage 3 □□□

Esperanto is an artificial language, designed to serve internationally as an

auxiliary means of communication among speakers of different languages. It was created by Ludwig Lazar Zamenhof, a Polish Jewish doctor specialized in eye diseases. Esperanto was first presented in 1887. An international movement was launched to promote its use. Despite arguments and disagreements, the movement has continued to flourish and has members in more than 80 countries. Esperanto is used internationally across language boundaries by at least 1 million people, particularly in specialized fields. It is used in personal contexts, on radio broadcasts and in a number of publications as well as in translations of both modern works and classics. Its popularity has spread from Europe, both east and west, to such countries as Brazil and Japan. It is, however, in China that Esperanto has had its greatest impact. It is taught in universities and used in many translations, often in scientific or technological works. EL POPOLA CHINIO, which means "From People's China", is a monthly magazine in Esperanto and is read worldwide. Radio Beijing's Esperanto program is the most popular program in Esperanto in the world. Esperanto's vocabulary is drawn primarily from Latin, the Romance languages, English and German. Spelling is completely regular. A simple and consistent set of endings indicates grammatical functions of words. Thus for example, every noun ends in "o", every adjective in "a", and the basic form of every verb in "i". Esperanto also has a highly productive system of constructing new words from old ones.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What does the speaker tell us about Esperanto?
34. What is said about the international movement to promote the use of Esperanto?
35. What does the speaker say about Esperanto in China?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) The man is the manager of the apartment building.
- B) The woman is very good at bargaining.
- C) The woman will get the apartment refurnished.
- D) The man is looking for an apartment.
- 12. A) How the pictures will turn out.
- B) Where the botanical garden is.
- C) What the man thinks of the shots.
- D) Why the pictures are not ready.
- 13. A) There is no replacement for the handle.
- B) There is no match for the suitcase.
- C) The suitcase is not worth fixing.
- D) The suitcase can be fixed in time.
- 14. A) He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather.
- B) He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.
- C) He has had his truck adapted for cold temperatures.
- D) He does routine truck maintenance for the woman.
- 15. A) She cannot stand her boss's bad temper.
- B) She has often been criticized by her boss.
- C) She has made up her mind to resign.
- D) She never regrets any decisions she makes.
- 16. A) Look for a shirt of a more suitable color and size.
- B) Replace the shirt with one of some other material.
- C) Visit a different store for a silk or cotton shirt.
- D) Get a discount on the shirt she is going to buy.
- 17. A) At a "Lost and Found".

- B) At a reception desk.
- C) At a trade fair.
- D) At an exhibition.
- 18. A) Repair it and move in.
- B) Pass it on to his grandson.
- C) Convert it into a hotel.
- D) Sell it for a good price.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. A) Unique descriptive skills.
- B) Good knowledge of readers' tastes.
- C) Colourful world experiences.
- D) Careful plotting and clueing.
- 20. A) A peaceful setting.
- B) A spacious room.
- C) To be in the right mood.
- D) To be entirely alone.
- 21. A) They rely heavily on their own imagination.
- B) They have experiences similar to the characters'.
- C) They look at the world in a detached manner.
- D) They are overwhelmed by their own prejudices.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 22. A) Good or bad, they are there to stay.
- B) Like it or not, you have to use them.
- C) Believe it or not, they have survived.
- D) Gain or lose, they should be modernised.
- 23. A) The frequent train delays.
- B) The high train ticket fares.
- C) The food sold on the trains.
- D) The monopoly of British Railways.
- 24. A) The low efficiency of their operation.
- B) Competition from other modes of transport.
- C) Constant complaints from passengers.
- D) The passing of the new transport act.
- 25. A) They will be de-nationalised.
- B) They provide worse service.
- C) They are fast disappearing.
- D) They lose a lot of money.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) The whole Antarctic region will be submerged.
- B) Some polar animals will soon become extinct.
- C) Many coastal cities will be covered with water.
- D) The earth will experience extreme weathers.
- 27. A) How humans are to cope with global warming.
- B) How unstable the West Antarctic ice sheet is.
- C) How vulnerable the coastal cities are.
- D) How polar ice impacts global weather.
- 28. A) It collapsed at least once in the past 1.3 million years.
- B) It sits firmly on solid rock at the bottom of the ocean.
- C) It melted at temperatures a bit higher than those of today.
- D) It will have little impact on sea level when it breaks up.
- 29. A) The West Antarctic region was once an open ocean.
- B) The West Antarctic ice sheet was about 7,000 feet thick.
- C) The West Antarctic ice sheet was once floating ice.
- D) The West Antarctic region used to be warmer than today.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) Whether we can develop social ties on the Internet.
- B) Whether a deleted photo is immediately removed from the web.
- C) Whether our blogs can be renewed daily.
- D) Whether we can set up our own websites.
- 31. A) The number of visits they receive.
- B) The way they store data.
- C) The files they have collected.
- D) The means they use to get information.
- 32. A) When the system is down.
- B) When new links are set up.
- C) When the URL is reused.
- D) When the server is restarted.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) Some iced coffees have as many calories as a hot dinner.
- B) Iced coffees sold by some popular chains are contaminated.

- C) Drinking coffee after a meal is more likely to cause obesity.
 - D) Some brand-name coffees contain harmful substances.
34. A) Have some fresh fruit.
- B) Exercise at the gym.
 - C) Take a hot shower.
 - D) Eat a hot dinner.
35. A) They could enjoy a happier family life.
- B) They could greatly improve their work efficiency.
 - C) Many cancer cases could be prevented.
 - D) Many embarrassing situations could be avoided.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (36) _____ as academic achievement, bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (37) _____ illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning out to be a stronger sign that a person may (38) _____ suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks.

"Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (39) _____ in every study we've done so far," said Dr. Charles R. Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (40) _____ to assess how much hope a person has.

For example, in research with 3,920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (41) _____ found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (42) _____ predictor of their college grades than were their S.A.T. scores or their grade point (43) _____ in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance.

(44)

"

_____, " Dr. Snyder said. "When you compare students of equivalent intelligence and past academic achievements, what sets them apart is hope."

In devising a way to assess hope scientifically, Dr. Snyder (45)

_____. "That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope," Dr. Snyder said.
(46) "_____."

□□

Section A

11. W: This is one of our best and least expensive two-bedroom listings. It's located in a quiet building and it's close to bus lines.

M: That may be true. But look at it, it's awful, the paint has peeled off and carpet is worn and the stove is ancient.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

12. M: The pictures we took at the botanical garden should be ready tomorrow.

W: I can't wait to see them. I'm wondering if the shots I took are as good as I thought.

Q: What is the woman eager to know?

13. W: The handle of the suitcase is broken. Can you have it fixed by next Tuesday?

M: Let me see, I need to find a handle that matches but that shouldn't take too long.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: This truck looks like what I need but I'm worried about maintenance. For us it'll have to operate for long periods of time in very cold temperatures.

W: We have several models that are especially adaptive for extreme conditions. Would you like to see them?

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

15. M: I think your boss would be very upset when he gets your letter of resignation.

W: That may be so. But in the letter, I just told him frankly I could no longer live with his poor management and stupid decisions.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

16. W: I'd like to exchange the shirt. I've learned that the person bought it for allergic to wool.

M: Maybe we can find something in cotton or silk. Please come this way.

Q: What does the woman want to do?

17. M: Excuse me, Miss? Did anyone happen to turn in a new handbag? You know, it's a birthday gift for my wife.

W: Let me see. Oh, we've got quite a lot of women's bags here. Can you give me more detailed information, such as the color, the size and the trademark?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

18. M What are you going to do with the old house you are in heritage from your grandfather?

W I once intended to sell it, but now, I'm thinking of turning it into a guest house, because it's still a solid structure.

Q: What does the man plan to do with his old house?

Conversation 1

W: When you write a novel, do you know where you're going, Dr. James?

M: Yes, you must, really, if you're writing the classical detective story, because it must be so carefully plotted and so carefully clued. I have schemes. I have charts. I have diagrams. It doesn't mean to say that I always get it right, but I do plan before I begin writing. But what is so fascinating is how a book changes during the process of writing. It seems to me that creative writing is a process of revelation, really, rather than of creativity in the ordinary sense.

W: When you're planning the basic structure, do you like to go away to be sure that you're by yourself?

M: I need to be by myself certainly, absolutely. I can't even bare anybody else in the house. I don't mind much where I am as long as I've got enough space to write, but I need to be completely alone.

W: Is that very important to you?

M: Oh, yes. I've never been lonely in all my life.

W: How extraordinary! Never?

M: No, never.

W: You're very lucky. Someone once said that there's a bit of ice at the heart of every writer.

M: Yes. I think this is true. The writer can stand aside from experience and look at it, watch it happening. There is this 'detachment' and I realize that there are obviously experiences which would overwhelm everyone. But very often, a writer can appear to stand aside, and this detachment makes people feel there's a bit of ice in the heart.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is the key to write a good classical detective story according to the man?

20. What does the man mainly need when working on a book?

21. What does the man say about writers?

Conversation 2

W: There is an element there about competition then, isn't there? Because British railways are a nationalized industry. There's only one railway system in the country. If you don't like a particular kind of big beans, you can go and buy another. But if you don't like a particular railway, you can't go and use another.

M: Some people who write to me say this. They say that if you didn't have

monopoly, you wouldn't be able to do the things you do. Well, I don't think we do anything deliberately to upset our customers. We have particular problems. Since 1946, when the Transport Act came in, we were nationalized.

W: Do you think that's a good thing? Has it been a good thing for the railways, do you think, to be nationalized?

M: Oh I think so, yes. Because in general, modes of transport are all around. Let's face the fact. The car arrived. The car is here to stay. There is no question about that.

W: So what are you saying then? Is it if the railways happen being nationalized, they would simply have disappeared?

M: Oh, I think they would have. They're disappearing fast in America. Er, the French railways lose 1 billion pounds a year. The German railways, 2 billion pounds a year. But you see, those governments are preparing to pour money into the transport system to keep it going.

W: So in a sense, you cope between two extremes. On the one hand, you're trying not to lose too much money. And on the other hand, you've got to provide the best service.

M: Yes, you are right.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What does the woman say about British railways?

23. What do some people who write to the man complain about?

24. What does the man say threatens the existence of railways?

25. What does the man say about railways in other countries?

Section B

Passage 1

Among global warming's most frightening threats is the prediction is that the polar ice-caps will melt, raising sea level so much that coastal cities from New York to Los Angeles to Shanghai will be flooded. Scientists agree that key player in this scenario is the West Antarctic ice sheet, a Brazil-size mass of frozen water that is much as 7000 feet thick. Unlike floating ice shelves which have little impact on sea level when they break up, the ice sheet is anchored to bedrock will blow the sea surface. Surrounded by open ocean, it is also vulnerable, but Antarctic experts disagree strongly on just how unstable it is. Now, new evidence reveals that all or most of the Antarctic ice sheet collapsed at least once during the past 1.3 million years, a period when global temperatures probably were not significantly higher than they are today. And the ice sheet was assumed to have been stable. In geological time, a million years is recent history. The proof, which was published last week in Science, comes from a team of scientists from Uppsala University in Sweden and California Institute of Technology who drew deep holes near the edge of ice sheet. Within samples collected from the solid substances lying beneath the ice. They found fossils of microscopic marine plants which suggest that the

region was once open ocean not solid ice. As Herman Engleheart, a co-author from the California Institute of Technology says, 'the West Antarctic ice sheet disappear once and can disappear again.'

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is one of the most frightening threats of global warming according to the passage?

27. What did scientists disagree on?

28. What is the latest information revealed about the West Antarctic ice sheet?

29. What the scientists' latest findings suggest?

Passage 2

It's always fun to write about research that you can actually try out for yourself. Try this: Take a photo and upload it to Facebook, then after a day or so, note what the URL link to the picture is and then delete it. Come back a month later and see if the link works. Chances are: It will. Facebook isn't alone here. Researchers at Cambridge University have found that nearly half of the social networking sites don't immediately delete pictures when a user's requests they be removed. In general, photo-centric websites like Flickr were found to be better at quickly removing deleted photos upon request. Why do "deleted" photos stick around so long? The problem relates to the way data is stored on large websites: While your personal computer only keeps one copy of a file, large-scale services like Facebook rely on what are called content delivery networks to manage data and distribution. It's a complex system wherein data is copied to multiple intermediate devices, usually to speed up access to files when millions of people are trying to access the service at the same time. But because changes aren't reflected across the content delivery networks immediately, ghost copies of files tend to linger for days or weeks. In the case of Facebook, the company says data may hang around until the URL in question is reused, which is usually "after a short period of time", though obviously that time can vary considerably.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What does the speaker ask us to try out?

31. What accounts for the failure of some websites to remove photos immediately?

32. When will the unwanted data eventually disappear from Facebook according to the company?

Passage 3

Enjoying an iced coffee? Better skip dinner or hit the gym afterwards, with a cancer charity warning that some iced coffees contain as many calories as a hot dinner. The World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) conducted a survey of iced coffees sold by some popular chains in Britain including Starbucks, Caffè Nero and Costa Coffee to gauge the calories as studies increasingly link

obesity with cancer. The worst offender - a coffee from Starbucks - had 561 calories. Other iced coffees contained more than 450 calories and the majority had an excess of 200. Health experts advise that the average woman should consume about 2,000 calories a day and a man about 2,500 calories to maintain a healthy weight. Dieters aim for 1,000 to 1,500 calories a day. "The fact that there is an iced coffee on the market with over a quarter of a woman's daily calories allowance is alarming," Dr Rachel Thompson, science program manager at London-based WCRF, said in a widely-reported statement. "This is the amount of calories you might expect to have in an evening meal, not in a drink." The WCRF has estimated that 19,000 cancers a year in Britain could be prevented if people lost their excess weight with growing evidence that excess body fat increases the risk of various cancers. "If you are having these types of coffee regularly then they will increase the chances of you becoming overweight, which in turn increases your risk of developing cancer, as well as other diseases such as heart disease." she added.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What warning did some health experts give?

34. What does the author suggest people do after they have an iced coffee?

35. What could British people expect if they maintain a normal body weight according to the WCRF?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) She will give him the receipt later.
B) The man should make his own copies.
C) She has not got the man's copies ready.
D) The man forgot to make the copies for her.
- 12. A) She phoned Fred about the book.
B) She was late for the appointment.
C) She ran into Fred on her way here.
D) She often keeps other people waiting.
- 13. A) Mark is not fit to take charge of the Student Union.
B) Mark is the best candidate for the post of chairman.
C) It won't be easy for Mark to win the election.
D) Females are more competitive than males in elections.
- 14. A) It failed to arrive at its destination in time.
B) It got seriously damaged on the way.
C) It got lost at the airport in Paris.
D) It was left behind in the hotel.
- 15. A) Just make use of whatever information is available.
B) Put more effort into preparing for the presentation.
C) Find more relevant information for their work.
D) Simply raise the issue in their presentation.
- 16. A) the man has decided to choose Language Studies as his major.
B) The woman isn't interested in the psychology of language.
C) The man is still trying to sign up for the course he is interested in.
D) The woman isn't qualified to take the course the man mentioned.
- 17. A) They are both to blame.

- B) They are both easy to please.
 - C) They can manage to get along.
 - D) They will make peace in time.
18. A) They are in desperate need of financial assistance.
- B) They hope to do miracles with limited resources.
 - C) They want to borrow a huge sum from the bank.
 - D) They plan to buy out their business partners.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) We simply cannot help reacting instinctively that way.
- B) We wish to hide our indifference to their misfortune.
 - C) We derive some humorous satisfaction from their misfortune.
 - D) We think it serves them right for being mean to other people.
20. A) They want to show their genuine sympathy.
- B) They have had similar personal experiences.
 - C) They don't know how to cope with the situation.
 - D) They don't want to reveal their own frustration.
21. A) They themselves would like to do it but don't dare to.
- B) It's an opportunity for relieving their tension.
 - C) It's a rare chance for them to see the boss lose face.
 - D) They have seen this many times in old films.
22. A) To irritate them.
- B) To teach them a lesson.
 - C) To relieve her feelings.
 - D) To show her courage.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Smuggling drugs into Hong Kong.
- B) Having committed armed robbery.
 - C) Stealing a fellow passenger's bag.
 - D) Bringing a handgun into Hong Kong.
24. A) He said not a single word during the entire flight.
- B) He took away Kumar's baggage while he was asleep.
 - C) He was travelling on a scholarship from Delhi University.
 - D) He is suspected of having slipped something in Kumar's bag.
25. A) Give him a lift.
- B) Find Alfred Foster.
 - C) Check the passenger list.
 - D) Search all suspicious cars.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) They think travel has become a trend.
- B) They think travel gives them their money's worth.
- C) They find many of the banks untrustworthy.
- D) They lack the expertise to make capital investments.
- 27. A) Lower their prices to attract more customers.
- B) Introduce travel packages for young travelers.
- C) Design programs targeted at retired couples.
- D) Launch a new program of adventure trips.
- 28. A) The role of travel agents.
- B) The way people travel.
- C) The number of last-minute bookings.
- D) The prices of polar expeditions.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) The old stereotypes about men and women.
- B) The changing roles played by men and women.
- C) The division of labor between men and women.
- D) The widespread prejudice against women.
- 30. A) Offer more creative and practical ideas than men.
- B) Ask questions that often lead to controversy.
- C) Speak loudly enough to attract attention.
- D) Raise issues on behalf of women.
- 31. A) To prove that she could earn her living as a gardener.
- B) To show that women are more hardworking than men.
- C) To show that women are capable of doing what men do.
- D) To prove that she was really irritated with her husband.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Covering major events of the day in the city.
- B) Reporting criminal offenses in Greenville.
- C) Hunting news for the daily headlines.
- D) Writing articles on family violence.
- 33. A) It is a much safer place than it used to be.
- B) Rapes rarely occur in the downtown areas.

- C) Assaults often happen on school campuses.
 - D) It has fewer violent crimes than big cities.
34. A) There are a wide range of cases.
- B) They are very destructive.
 - C) There has been a rise in such crimes.
 - D) They have aroused fear among the residents.
35. A) Write about something pleasant.
- B) Do some research on local politics.
 - C) Offer help to crime victims.
 - D) Work as a newspaper editor.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In America, people are faced with more and more decisions every day, whether it's picking one of 31 ice cream (36) _____ or deciding whether and when to get married. That sounds like a great thing. But as a recent study has shown, too many choices can make us (37) _____, unhappy - even paralyzed with indecision.

That's (38) _____ true when it comes to the workplace, says Barry Schwartz, an author of six books about human (39) _____. Students are graduating with a (40) _____ of skills and interests, but often find themselves (41) _____ when it comes to choosing an ultimate career goal.

In a study, Schwartz observed decision-making among college students during their (42) _____ year. Based on answers to questions regarding their job-hunting (43) _____ and career decisions, he divided the students into two groups: "maximizes" who consider every possible option, and "satisfiers" who look until they find an option that is good enough.

You might expect that the students (44) _____. But it turns out that's not true. Schwartz found that while maximizes ended up with better paying jobs than satisfiers on average, they weren't as happy with their decision.

The reason (45) _____. When you look at every possible option, you tend to focus more on what was given up than what was

gained. After surveying every option, (46) _____.



Section A

11. M: I left 20 pages here to copy. Here is the receipt.

W: I'm sorry, sir. But we're a little behind. Could you come back in a few minutes?

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. W: I hope you're not to put out with me for the delay. I have to stop by friends' home to pick up a book on my way here.

M: Well, that's not a big deal. But you might at least phone if you know you're going to keep someone waiting.

Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

13. W: Mark is the best candidate for chairman of the student union, isn't he?

M: Well, that guy won't be able to win the election unless he gets some majority vote from women students. And I'm not sure about that.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: Sorry to have kept you waiting, Madam. I've located your luggage. It was left behind in Paris and won't arrive until later this evening.

W: Oh, I can't believe this. Have it deliver to my hotel then, I guess.

Q: What happened to the woman's luggage?

15. W: I don't think we have enough information for our presentation, but we have to give it tomorrow. There doesn't seem to be much we can do about it.

M: Yeah, at this point we all have to make do with what we've got.

Q: What does the man suggest they do?

16. M: I am taking this great course - Psychology of Language, it's really interesting. Since you are a psychology major, you should sign up for it.

W: Actually I tried to do that, but they told me I have to take language studies first.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

17. W: Can you believe the way Larry was talking to his roommate? No wonder they don't get along.

M: Well, maybe Larry was just reacting to something his roommate said. There are two sides to every story you know.

Q: What does the man imply about Larry and his roommate?

18. M: We don't have the resources to stop those people from buying us out unless a miracle happens. This may be the end of us.

W: I still have hope we can get help from the bank. After all we don't need that much money.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: You know I've often wondered why people laugh at the picture of a big belly businessman slipping on a banana skin and falling on his bottom. We are to feel sorry for them.

M: Actually, Laura, I think we laugh because we are glad it didn't happen to us. But of course there is also a kind of humorous satisfaction in seeing somebody self-important making a fool of themselves.

W: Yes, and there are a lot of jokes about people who are too fat or physically handicapped, you know, deaf, or short-sighted things like that. After all, it's not really funny to be like that.

M: Oh, I think that's because we're embarrassed. We don't know how to cope with the situation. Perhaps we are even a bit frightened we may get like that, so we laugh.

M: What about the custard pie routine?

W: What do you mean 'custard pie routine'?

M: You know, all those old films where someone gets so outraged with his boss, He picks up a custard pie and plasters it all over the other person's face.

W: That never makes me laugh much, because you can guess what's going to happen. But a lot of people still find it laughable. It must be because of the sort of the thing we'd all love to do once in a while and never quite have the courage to.

M: I had an old aunt who used to throw cups of tea at people when she was particularly irritated. She said it relieved her feelings.

W: It must have come a bit expensive.

M: Not really. She took care never to throw her best china.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Why does the man say we laughed when we see some self-important people making fool of themselves?

20. Why do some people joke about those who are fat or handicapped according to the man?

21. Why do many people find it funny to see someone throwing a custard pie on their boss's face?

22. Why does the man say she would drop cups of tea at people occasionally?

Conversation 2

W: Your name Sanjay Kumar is that correct?

M: Yes, madam.

W: You claim you are traveling on a scholarship from Delhi University.

M: That's right.

W: Now it seems that a hand gun was found in your luggage. Do you admit that?

M: Yes, but...

W: According to the statement you made, you had never seen the hand gun before it was found in your bag. Do you still maintain that?

M: But it's true. I swear it.

W: Mom, you do realize Mr. Kumar that to bring a hand gun into Hong Kong without proper authorization is a serious offense.

M: But I didn't bring it. I... I mean I didn't know anything about it. It wasn't there when I left Delhi. My bags were searched. It was part of the airport security check.

W: Maybe so, but someone managed to get that hand gun onto the aircraft or it couldn't have been there.

M: Someone but not me.

W: Tell me, where was your personal bag during the flight?

M: I had it down by my feet between me and the man in the next seat.

M: He was the only person who could have opened my bag while I was asleep. It must have been him.

W: I see. Have you any idea who this man was?

M: He told me his name, Alfred Foster. He was very friendly, after I woke up that is. He hadn't spoken before.

W: Alfred Foster, we can check that on the passenger list.

M: He said he had a car coming to meet him. He offered me a lift.

W: Oh. Why should he do that?

M: So he can get his handgun back, that's why. Please find him, Madam.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What is Sanjay Kumar suspected of?

24. What do we know about Alfred Foster?

25. What does Sanjay Kumar ask the woman to do finally?

Section B

Passage 1

Everyone is looking for a good investment these days. And with stocks, currencies and companies all crashing, some are finding that taking the trip of a lifetime is actually a smart move right now. Prices are good, crowds are fewer and the dividends like expanded worldview, lifelong memories, and the satisfaction of boosting the global economy - can't be easily snatched away. Sylvia and Paul Custer son, a retired couple from Cambridge, England, recently took a 16-day vacation to Namibia, where they went on bird-watching excursions. Later this year, they are planning a trip to Patagonia. "We're using our capital now," says Sylvia, "And why not? We're not getting any interest in the bank. If it's a place we really want to go, then we will go. We may as well travel while we're fit and healthy. " Some travel agents are thriving in spite of the economy. "We've had more people booking in the first quarter of this year than last," says Hubert Moniteau, founder of Solana Travel, which is planning to introduce a new program of longer adventure trips, including polar

expeditions and cruises in the Galapagos. "We're hearing things like, 'We don't know what the situation will be in six months so let's travel now'", Ashley Tuft, managing director of the UK tour operator Explore has been surprised to see an increase in last-minute bookings of high-priced trips to such places as India, Bhutan and Nepal. "It seems people would rather give up something else than the big trip," he says. Travel has become a necessity. It's just how we travel that is changing.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. According to the speaker, why are some people willing to spend their money on travel these days?

27. What is Solana Travel planning to do, according to its founder?

28. According to Ashley Tuft, managing director of Explore, what is changing now with regard to travels?

Passage 2

Somehow the old male and female stereotypes no longer fit. Men and women in this country haven't been fulfilling their traditional roles for some time now. And there seem to be fewer and fewer differences between the sexes. For instance, even though more women than men are still homemakers without paying jobs, women have been taking over more responsibility in the business world, earning higher salaries than ever before and entering fields of work that used to be exclusively male areas. At office meetings and in group discussions, they might speak up more often, express strong opinions and come up with more creative and practical ideas than their male colleagues. Several days ago, my 23-year-old daughter came to me with some important news. Not only had she found the highest paying job of her career, but she'd also accepted a date with the most charming man she'd ever met. "Really?" I responded, "tell me about them." "Receptionist in an attorney's office and a welder at a construction site." She answered in a matter-of-fact way. The interesting thing is my daughter's date is the receptionist and my daughter is the welder. The old stereotypes of men's and women's work have been changing more quickly than ever before, except perhaps in my own marriage. "Who's going to mow the lawn?" I asked my husband this morning. "Oh, I will," he answered politely. "That's men's work." "What?" Irritated, I raised my voice. "That's a ridiculous stereotype. I'll show you who can do the best job on the lawn." The work took 3 hours and I did it all myself.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

30. What might women do at office meetings nowadays according to the speaker?

31. Why did the speaker mow the lawn herself that morning?

Passage 3

Florence Hayes is a journalist for the Greenville Journal, the daily newspaper in

town. Specifically she covers crime in the Greenville area. This responsibility takes her too many different places every week - the police station, the court and the hospital. Most of the crimes that she writes about fall into two groups: violent crimes and crimes against property. There isn't much violent crime in a small town like Greenville, or at least not as much as in the large urban areas. But assaults often occur on Friday and Saturday nights, near the bars downtown. There're also one or two rapes on campus every semester. Florence is very interested in this type of crime and tries to write a long article about each one. She expects that this will make women more careful when they walk around Greenville alone at night. Fortunately, there were usually no murders in Greenville. Crimes against property make up most of Miss Hayes's reporting. They range from minor cases of deliberate damaging of things to much more serious offenses, such as car accidents involving drunk drivers or bank robberies but Florence has to report all of these violations from the thief who took typewriters from every unlock room in the dormitory to the thief who stole one million dollars worth of art work from the university museum. Miss Hayes enjoys working for a newspaper but she sometimes gets unhappy about all the crime she has to report. She would prefer to start writing about something more interesting and less unpleasant such as local news or politics, maybe next year.

Florence Hayes

Greenville

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. What is Florence Hayes' main responsibility as a journalist?
33. What does the speaker say about security in Greenville?
34. What do we learn about crimes against property in the Greenville area?
35. What would Florence Hayes prefer to do?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) Cancel the trip to prepare for the test.
B) Review his notes once he arrives in Chicago.
C) Listen to the recorded notes while driving.
D) Prepare for the test after the wedding.
- 12. A) The woman will help the man remember the lines.
B) The man lacks confidence in playing the part.
C) The man hopes to change his role in the play.
D) The woman will prompt the man during the show.
- 13. A) Preparations for an operation.
B) A complicated surgical case.
C) Arranging a bed for a patient.
D) Rescuing the woman's uncle.
- 14. A) He is interested in improving his editing skills.
B) He is eager to be nominated the new editor.
C) He is sure to do a better job than Simon.
D) He is too busy to accept more responsibility.
- 15. A) He has left his position in the government.
B) He has already reached the retirement age.
C) He made a stupid decision at the cabinet meeting.
D) He has been successfully elected Prime Minister.
- 16. A) This year's shuttle mission is a big step in space exploration.
B) The man is well informed about the space shuttle missions.
C) The shuttle flight will be broadcast live worldwide.
D) The man is excited at the news of the shuttle flight.
- 17. A) At an auto rescue center.

- B) At a car renting company.
 - C) At a suburban garage.
 - D) At a mountain camp.
18. A) He got his speakers fixed.
- B) He went shopping with the woman.
- C) He listened to some serious music.
- D) He bought a stereo system.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Providing aid to the disabled.
- B) Printing labels for manufactured goods.
- C) Promoting products for manufacturers.
- D) Selling products made for left-handers.
20. A) Most of them are specially made for his shop.
- B) All of them are manufactured in his own plant.
- C) The kitchenware in his shop is of unique design.
- D) About half of them are unavailable on the market.
21. A) They specialise in one product only.
- B) They have outlets throughout Britain.
- C) They run chain stores in central London.
- D) They sell by mail order only.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) It publishes magazines.
- B) It sponsors trade fairs.
- C) It runs sales promotion campaigns.
- D) It is engaged in product design.
23. A) The ad specifications had not been given in detail.
- B) The woman's company made last-minute changes.
- C) The woman's company failed to make payments in time.
- D) Organising the promotion was really time-consuming.
24. A) Extend the campaign to next year.
- B) Cut the fee by half for this year.
- C) Run another four-week campaign.
- D) Give her a 10 percent discount.
25. A) Stop negotiating for the time being.
- B) Calm down and make peace.
- C) Reflect on their respective mistakes.
- D) Improve their promotion plans.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) They look spotlessly clean throughout their lives.
- B) They are looked after by animal-care organizations.
- C) They sacrifice their lives for the benefit of humans.
- D) They are labeled pet animals by the researchers.
- 27. A) They may affect the results of experiments.
- B) They may behave abnormally.
- C) They may breed out of control.
- D) They may cause damage to the environment.
- 28. A) When they become escapees.
- B) When they are no longer useful.
- C) When they get too old.
- D) When they become ill.
- 29. A) While launching animal protection campaigns, they were trapping kitchen mice.
- B) While holding a burial ceremony for a pet mouse, they were killing pest mice.
- C) While advocating freedom for animals, they kept their pet mouse in a cage.
- D) While calling for animal rights, they allowed their kids to keep pet animals.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) They take it for granted.
- B) They are crazy about it.
- C) They contribute most to it.
- D) They often find fault with it.
- 31. A) Heat and light.
- B) Economic prosperity.
- C) Historical continuity.
- D) Tidal restlessness.
- 32. A) They find the city alien to them.
- B) They are adventurers from all over the world.
- C) They lack knowledge of the culture of the city.
- D) They have difficulty surviving.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) A political debate.
 B) A football game.
 C) A documentary.
 D) A murder mystery.
34. A) It enhances family relationships.
 B) It is a sheer waste of time.
 C) It helps broaden one's horizons.
 D) It is unhealthy for the viewers.
35. A) He watches TV programs only selectively.
 B) He can't resist the temptation of TV either.
 C) He doesn't like watching sports programs.
 D) He is not a man who can keep his promise.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In the past, one of the biggest disadvantages of machines has been their inability to work on a micro-scale. For example, doctors did not have devices allowing them to go inside the human body to (36) ____ health problems or to perform (37) ____ surgery. Repair crews did not have a way of (38) ____ broken pipes located deep within a high-rise (39) ____ building. However, that's about to change. Advances in computers and biophysics have started a microminiature(□□) (40) ____ that allows scientists to envision - and in some cases actually build - microscopic machines. These devices promise to (41) ____ change the way we live and work.

Micromachines already are making an impact. At Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, research scientists have designed a 4-inch silicon chip that holds 700 tiny (42) ____ motors. At Lucas NovaSensor in Fremont, California, scientists have perfected the world's first microscopic blood-pressure sensor. Threaded through a person's blood (43) ____, the sensor can provide blood pressure readings at the valve of the heart itself.

(44)

_____. Auto manufacturers, for example, are trying to use tiny devices. (45)

Some futurists envision nanotechnology(□□□□) also being used to explore the deep sea in small submarines, or even to launch finger-sized rockets packed with microminiature instruments.

There is an explosion of new ideas and applications. So, (46)

□□

Section A

11. M: I don't know what to do. I have to drive to Chicago next Friday for my cousin's wedding, but I have got a Psychology test to prepare for.

W: Why don't you record your notes so you can study on the way?

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

12. M: Professor Wright, you may have to find another student to play this role, the lines are so long and I simply can't remember them all.

W: Look, Tony. It is still a long time before the first show. I don't expect you to know all the lines yet. Just keep practicing.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

13. M: Hello, this is Dr. Martin from the Emergency Department. I have a male patient with a fractured ankle.

W: Oh, we have one bed available in ward 3, send him here and I will take care of him.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

14. W: Since Simon will graduate this May, the school paper needs a new editor. So if you are interested, I will be happy to nominate you.

M: Thanks for considering me. But the baseball team is starting up a new season. And I'm afraid I have a lot on my hands.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. W: Have you heard the news that Jame Smeil has resigned his post as prime minister?

M: Well, I got it from the headlines this morning. It's reported that he made public at this decision at the last cabinet meeting.

Q: What do we learn about Jame Smeil?

16. W: The morning paper says the space shuttle is taking off at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

M: Yeah, it's just another one of this year's routine missions. The first mission was undertaken a decade ago and broadcast live then worldwide.

Q: What can we infer from this conversation?

17. M: We do a lot of camping in the mountains. What would you recommend

for two people?

W: You'd probably be better off with the four real drive vehicle. We have several off-road trucks in stock, both new and used.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

18. W: I hear you did some serious shopping this past weekend.

M: Yeah, the speakers of my old stereo finally gave out and there was no way to repair them.

Q: What did the man do over the weekend?

Conversation 1

W: Now, could you tell me where the idea for the business first came from?

M: Well, the original shop was opened by a retired printer by the name of Gruby. Mr Gruby being left-handed himself, thought of the idea to try to promote a few products for left-handers.

W: And how did he then go about actually setting up the business?

M: Well, he looked for any left-handed products that might already be on the market which were very few. And then contacted the manufactures with the idea of having products produced for him, mainly in the scissors range to start with.

W: Right. So you do commission some part of your stock.

M: Yes, very much so. About 75 percent of our stock is specially made for us.

W: And the rest of it?

M: Hmm, the rest of it now, some 25, 30 years after Mr. Gruby's initial efforts, there are more left-handed product actually on the market. Manufactures are now beginning to see that there is a market for left-handed products.

W: And what's the range of your stock?

M: The range consists of a variety of scissors from children scissors to scissors for tailors, hairdressers etc. We also have a large range of kitchen ware.

W: What's the competition like? Do you have quite a lot of competition?

M: There are other people in the business now in specialists, but only as mail-order outlets. But we have a shop here in central London plus a mail-order outlet. And we are without any doubt the largest supplier of the left-handed items.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What kind of business does the man engaged in?

20. What does the man say about his stock of products?

21. What does the man say about other people in his line of business?

Conversation 2

M: Can we make you an offer? We would like to run the campaign for four extra weeks.

W: Well, can we summarize the problem from my point of view? First of all, the campaign was late. It missed two important trade affairs. The ads also did not

appear into key magazines. As a result, the campaign failed. Do you accept that summary of what happened?

M: well, the delay wasn't entirely our fault. You did in fact make late changes to the specifications of the advertisements.

W: Uh, actually, you were late with the initial proposals so you have very little time and in fact, we only asked for small changes.

M: Well whatever, can we repeat our offer to run the campaign for 4 extra weeks?

W: That's not really the point. The campaign missed two key trade affairs. Because of this, we are asking you either to repeat the campaign next year for free, or we only pay 50% of the fee for this year.

M: Could we suggest a 20% reduction to the fee together with the four week sustention to the campaign.

W: We are not happy. We lost business.

M: I think we both made mistakes. The responsibility is on both sides.

W: Ok, let's suggest a new solution. How about a 40% cut in fee, or a free repeat campaign?

M: Well, let's take a break, we're not getting very far. Perhaps we should think about this.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What do we learn about the man's company?

23. Why was the campaign delayed according to the man?

24. What does the woman propose as a solution to the problem?

25. What does the man suggest they do at the end of the conversation?

Section B

Passage 1

The University of Tennessee's Walters Life Sciences building, is a model animal facility, spotlessly clean, careful in obtaining prior approval for experiments from an animal care committee. Of the 15,000 mice housed there in a typical year, most give their lives for humanity. These are good mice and as such won the protection of the animal care committee. At any given time however some mice escape and run free. These mice are pests. They can disrupt experiments with the bacteria organisms they carry. They are bad mice and must be captured and destroyed. Usually, this is accomplished by means of sticky traps, a kind of fly paper on which they become increasingly stuck. But the real point of the cautionary tale, says animal behaviorist Herzau, is that the labels we put on things can affect our moral responses to them. Using stick traps or the more deadly snap traps would be deemed unacceptable for good mice. Yet the killing of bad mice requires no prior approval. Once the research animal hits the floor and becomes an escapee, says Herzau, its moral standard is instantly diminished. In Herzau's own home, there was more ironic example when his young son's pet mouse Willy died

recently, it was accorded a tearful ceremonial burial in garden. Yet even as they mourned Willy, says Herzau, he and his wife were setting snap traps to kill the pest mice in their kitchen with the bare change in labels from pet to pest, the kitchen mice obtained totally different moral standards.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. What does the passage say about most of the mice used for experiments?
- 27. Why did the so-called bad mice have to be captured and destroyed?
- 28. When are mice killed without prior approval?
- 29. Why does the speaker say what the Herzau's did at home is ironical?

Passage 2

Here are roughly three New Yorks. There is, first, the New York of the man or woman who was born here, who takes the city for granted and accepts its size and its turbulence as natural and inevitable. Second, there is the New York of the commuter - the city that is swallowed up by locusts each day and spat out each night. Third, there is the New York of the person who was born somewhere else and came to New York in quest of something. Of these three trembling cities the greatest is the last, the city of final destination, the city that has a goal. It is this third city that accounts for New York's high-strung disposition, its poetical deportment, its dedication to the arts, and its incomparable achievements. Commuters give the city its tidal restlessness; natives give it solidity and continuity; but the settlers give it passion. And whether it is a farmer arriving from Italy to set up a small grocery store in a slum, or a young girl arriving from a small town in Mississippi to escape the indignity of being observed by her neighbors, or a boy arriving from the Corn Belt with a manuscript in his suitcase and a pain in his heart, it makes no difference: each embraces New York with the intense excitement of first love, each absorbs New York with the fresh eyes of an adventurer, each generates heat and light to dwarf the Consolidated Edison Company.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. What does the speaker say about the natives of New York?
- 31. What does the speaker say commuters give to New York?
- 32. What do we learn about the settlers of New York?

Passage 3

If you asked me television is unhealthy, I said to my roommate Walter, as I walked into the living room. While you are sitting passively in front of the TV set, your muscles are turning to fat, your complexion is fading, and your eyesight is being ruined. Shh~ Walter put his finger to his lips. This is an intriguing murder mystery. Really? I replied. But you know, the brain is destroyed by TV viewing. Creativity is killed by that box. And people are kept from communicating with one another. From my point of view, TV is the cause of the declining interest in school and the failure of our entire educational system. Aha, I can't see your point. Walter said softly. But see? The woman on

the witness stand in this story is being questioned about the murder that was committed one hundred years ago. Ignoring his enthusiastic description of the plot, I went on with my argument. As I see it, I explained, "not only are most TV programs badly written and produced, but viewers are also manipulated by the mass media. As far as I am concerned, TV watchers are cut off from reality from nature, from the other people, from life itself! I was confident in my ability to persuade. After a short silence, my roommate said, Anyway, I've been planning to watch the football game. I am going to change the channel. Don't touch that dial! I shouted, I wanted to find out how the mystery turns out! I am not sure I got my point to cross.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. As the speaker walked into the living room, what was being shown on TV?

34. What does the speaker say about watching television?

35. What can we say about the speaker?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) The serious accident may leave Anna paralyzed.
- B) The man happened to see Anna fall on her back.
- C) The injury will confine Anna to bed for quite a while.
- D) The doctor's therapy has been very successful.
- 12. A) The man could watch the ballet with her.
- B) She happened to have bought two tickets.
- C) She can get a ballet ticket for the man.
- D) Her schedule conflicts with her sister's.
- 13. A) He will send someone right away.
- B) He has to do other repairs first.
- C) The woman can call later that day.
- D) The woman can try to fix it herself.
- 14. A) Take up collection next week.
- B) Give his contribution some time later.
- C) Buy an expensive gift for Gemma.
- D) Borrow some money from the woman.
- 15. A) Decline the invitation as early as possible.
- B) Ask Tony to convey thanks to his mother.
- C) Tell Tony's mother that she eats no meat.
- D) Add more fruits and vegetables to her diet.
- 16. A) The increasing crime rate.
- B) The impact of mass media.
- C) The circulation of newspapers.
- D) The coverage of newspapers.
- 17. A) Limit the number of participants in the conference.

- B) Check the number of people who have registered.
- C) Provide people with advice on career development.
- D) Move the conference to a more spacious place.

18. A) The apartment is still available.
B) The apartment is close to the campus.
C) The advertisement is outdated.
D) On-campus housing is hard to secure.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To test how responsive dolphins are to various signals.
B) To find out if the female dolphin is cleverer than the male one.
C) To see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other.
D) To examine how long it takes dolphins to acquire a skill.
20. A) Produce the appropriate sound.
B) Press the right-hand lever first.
C) Raise their heads above the water.
D) Swim straight into the same tank.
21. A) Only one dolphin was able to see the light.
B) The male dolphin received more rewards.
C) Both dolphins were put in the same tank.
D) The lever was beyond the dolphins' reach.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) In a botanical garden.
B) In a lecture room.
C) In a resort town.
D) On a cattle farm.
23. A) It is an ideal place for people to retire to.
B) It is at the centre of the fashion industry.
C) It remains very attractive with its mineral waters.
D) It has kept many traditions from Victorian times.
24. A) It was named after a land owner in the old days.
B) It is located in the eastern part of Harrogate.
C) It is protected as parkland by a special law.
D) It will be used as a centre for athletic training.
25. A) The beautiful flowers.
B) The refreshing air.
C) The mineral waters.
D) The vast grassland.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) He provides counseling for university students.
- B) He has experience tutoring black students.
- C) He teaches psychology at Ohio State University.
- D) He specializes in interpersonal relationship.
- 27. A) Students who scored low standardized tests.
- B) Black freshmen with high standardized test scores.
- C) Students who are accustomed to living in dorms.
- D) Black students from families with low incomes.
- 28. A) They at the college dorms at the end of the semester.
- B) They were of the university's housing policy.
- C) They generally spend more time together than white pairs.
- D) They broke up more often than same-race roommates.
- 29. A) Their racial attitudes improved.
- B) Their test scores rose gradually.
- C) They grew bored of each other.
- D) They started doing similar activities.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) It will become popular gradually.
- B) It will change the concept of food.
- C) It has attracted worldwide attention.
- D) It can help solve global food crises.
- 31. A) It has been increased over the years.
- B) It has been drastically cut by NASA.
- C) It is still far from being sufficient.
- D) It comes regularly from its donors.
- 32. A) They are less healthy than we expected.
- B) They are not as expensive as before.
- C) They are more nutritious and delicious.
- D) They are not as natural as we believed.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) He has better memories of childhood.
- B) He was accused of family violence.

- C) He is a habitual criminal.
- D) He was wrongly imprisoned.
- 34. A) The jury's prejudice against his race.
- B) The evidence found at the crime scene.
- C) The two victims' identification.
- D) The testimony of his two friends.
- 35. A) The US judicial system has much room for improvement.
- B) Frightened victims can rarely make correct identification.
- C) Eyewitnesses are often misled by the lawyer's questions.
- D) Many factors influence the accuracy of witness testimony.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

About 700,000 children in Mexico dropped out of school last year as recession-stricken families pushed kids to work, and a weak economic recovery will allow only a (36) _____ improvement in the drop-out rate in 2010, a top education (37) _____ said.

Mexico's economy suffered more than any other in Latin America last year, (38) _____ an estimated 7 percent due to a (39) _____ in U.S. demand for Mexican exports such as cars.

The (40) _____ led to a 4 percent increase in the number of kids who left (41) _____ or middle school in 2009, said Juan de Dios Castro, who (42) _____ the nation's adult education program and keeps a close watch on drop-out rates.

"(43) _____ rose and that is a factor that makes our job more difficult." Castro told Reuters in an interview earlier this month. (44)

_____. As a result, drop-out rates will not improve much, Castro said. "There will be some improvement, but not significant," Castro said.

(45)

_____. And children often sell candy and crafts in the streets or word in restaurants. (46)

Mexico's politicians have resisted mending the country's tax, energy and labor laws for decades, leaving its economy behind countries such as Brazil and Chile.



Section A

11. W: Did you hear that Anna needs to stay in bed for 4 weeks?

M: Yeah. She injured her spine in a fall and a doctor told her to lie flat on her back for a month so it can mend.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

12. M: A famous Russian ballet is coming to town next weekend. But I can't find a ticket anywhere.

W: Don't be upset. My sister just happened to have one and she can't go since she has got some sort of conflict in her schedule.

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. W: Hello, my bathroom drain is blocked and I'm giving a party tonight. Do you think you could come and fix it for me?

M: Sorry, ma'am. I'm pretty busy right now. But I can put you on my list.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. W: We're taking up a collection to buy a gift for Jemma. She'll have been with the company 25 years next week.

M: Well, count me in. But I'm a bit short on cash now. When do you need it?

Q: What is the man going to do?

15. W: Tony's mother has invited me to dinner. Do you think I should tell her in advance that I'm a vegetarian?

M: Of course. I think she'd appreciate it. Imagine how you both feel if she fixed the turkey dinner or something.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

16. M: Just look at this newspaper, nothing but robbery, suicide and murder. Do you still believe people are basically good?

W: Of course. But many papers lack interest in reporting something positive like peace, love and generosity.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

17. M: I can't believe so many people want to sign up for the Korea Development Conference. We will have to limit the registration.

W: Yeah, otherwise we won't have room for the more.

Q: What are the speakers going to do?

18. W: Hi, I'm calling about the ad for the one bedroom apartment.

M: Perfect timing! The person who was supposed to rent it just backed town to

take a room on campus.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: One of the most interesting experiments with dolphins must be one done by Doctor Jarvis Bastian. What he tried to do was to teach a male dolphin called Bass and a female called Doris to communicate with each other across a solid barrier.

M: So how did he do it exactly?

W: Well, first of all, he kept the two dolphins together in the same tank and taught them to press levers whenever they saw a light. The levers were fitted to the side of the tank next to each other. If the light flashed on and off several times, the dolphins were supposed to press the left-hand lever followed by the right-hand one. If the light was kept steady, the dolphins were supposed to press the levers in reverse order. Whenever they responded correctly, they were rewarded with fish.

M: Sounds terribly complicated.

W: Well, that was the first stage. In the second stage, Doctor Bastian separated the dolphins into two tanks. They could still hear one another, but they couldn't actually see each other. The levers and light were set up in exactly the same way except that this time it was only Doris who could see the light indicating which lever to press first. But in order to get their fish, both dolphins had to press the levers in the correct order. This meant of course that Doris had to tell Bass whether it was a flashing light or whether it was a steady light.

M: So did it work?

W: Well, amazingly enough, the dolphins achieved a 100 % success rate.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is the purpose of Doctor Jarvis Bastian's experiment?

20. What were the dolphins supposed to do when they saw a steady light?

21. How did the second stage of the experiment differ from the first stage?

Conversation 2

W: This week's program Up Your Street takes you to Harrogate, a small town in Yorkshire. Harrogate became a fashionable resort during Victorian times, when people came to take a bath in the mineral waters. Today, few people come to visit the town for its mineral waters. Instead, Harrogate has become a popular town for people to retire to. Its clean air, attractive parks, and the absence of any industry, make this an ideal spot for people looking for a quiet life. Now, to tell us more about Harrogate, I have with me Tom Percival, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Tom, one of the things visitor notices about Harrogate is the large area of open park land right down into the middle of the town. Can you tell us more about it?

M: Yes, certainly. The area is called the Stray.

W: Why the Stray?

M: It's called that because in the old days, people let their cattle stray on the area, which was common land.

W: Oh, I see.

M: Then, we've changes in farming and in land ownership. The Stray became part of the land owned by Harrogate.

W: And is it protected?

M: Oh, yes, indeed. As a special law, no one can build anything on the stray. It's protected forever.

W: So it will always be park land?

M: That's right. As you can see, some of the Stray is used for sports fields.

W: I believe it looks lovely in the spring.

M: Yes, it does. There're spring flowers on the old trees, and people visit the town just to see the flowers.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

23. What do we learn about modern Harrogate?

24. What does the man say about the area called the Stray?

25. What attracts people most in the Stray during the spring time?

Section B

Passage 1

Russell Fazio, an Ohio State psychology professor who has studied interracial roommates there and at Indiana University, discovered an intriguing academic effect. In a study analyzing data on thousands of Ohio State freshmen who lived in dorms, he found that black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores earned better grades if they had a white roommate - even if the roommate's test scores were low. The roommate's race had no effect on the grades of white students or low-scoring black students. Perhaps, the study speculated, having a white roommate helps academically prepared black students adjust to a predominantly white university. That same study found that randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State broke up before the end of the quarter about twice as often as same-race roommates. Because interracial roommate relationships are often problematic, Dr. Fazio said, many students would like to move out, but university housing policies may make it hard to leave. "At Indiana University, where housing was not so tight, more interracial roommates split up," he said. "Here at Ohio State, where housing was tight, they were told to work it out. The most interesting thing we found was that if the relationship managed to continue for just 10 weeks, we could see an improvement in racial attitudes." Dr. Fazio's Indiana study found that three times as many randomly assigned interracial roommates were no longer living together at the end of the semester,

compared with white roommates. The interracial roommates spent less time together, and had fewer joint activities than the white pairs.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What do we know about Russell Fazio?

27. Who benefited from living with a white roommate according to Fazio's study?

28. What did the study find about randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State University?

29. What did Dr. Fazio find interesting about interracial roommates who had lived together for 10 weeks?

Passage 2

In a small laboratory at the Medical University of South Carolina, Dr. Vladimir Mironov has been working for a decade to grow meat. A developmental biologist and tissue engineer, Dr. Mironov, is one of only a few scientists worldwide involved in bioengineering 'cultured' meat. It's a product he believes could help solve future global food crises resulting from shrinking amounts of land available for growing meat the old-fashioned way. "Growth of cultured meat is also under way in the Netherlands", Mironov told Reuters in an interview, "but in the United States, it is science in search of funding and demand." The new National Institute of Food and Agriculture won't fund it, the National Institutes of Health won't fund it, and the NASA funded it only briefly, Mironov said. "It's classic disruptive technology," Mironov said. "Bringing any new technology on the market, on average, costs \$1 billion. We don't even have \$1 million." Director of the Advanced Tissue Biofabrication Center in the Department of Regenerative Medicine and Cell Biology at the medical university, Mironov now primarily conducts research on tissue engineering, or growing, of human organs. "There's an unpleasant factor when people find out meat is grown in a lab. They don't like to associate technology with food," said Nicholas Genovese, a visiting scholar in cancer cell biology. "But there are a lot of products that we eat today that are considered natural that are produced in a similar manner," Genovese said.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What does Dr. Mironov think of bioengineering cultured meat?

31. What does Dr. Mironov say about the funding for their research?

32. What does Nicholas Genovese say about a lot of products we eat today?

Passage 3 □□□□□□

Bernard Jackson is a free man today, but he has many bitter memories. Jackson spent five years in prison after a jury wrongly convicted him of raping two women. At Jackson's trial, although two witnesses testified that Jackson was with them in another location at the times of the crimes, he was convicted anyway. Why? The jury believed the testimony of the two victims, who positively identified Jackson as the man who has attacked them. The

court eventually freed Jackson after the police found the man who had really committed the crimes. Jackson was similar in appearance to the guilty man. The two women has made a mistake in identity. As a result, Jackson has lost five years of his life. The two women in this case were eyewitnesses. They clearly saw the man who attacked them, yet they mistakenly identified an innocent person. Similar incidents have occurred before. Eyewitnesses to other crimes have identified the wrong person in a police lineup or in photographs. Many factors influence the accuracy of eyewitness testimony. For instance, witnesses sometimes see photographs of several suspects before they try to identify the person they saw in a lineup of people. They can become confused by seeing many photographs or similar faces. The number of people in the lineup, and whether it is a live lineup or a photograph, may also affect a witness's decision. People sometimes have difficulty identifying people of other races. The questions the police ask witnesses also have an effect on them.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33: What do we learn about Bernard Jackson?

34: What led directly to Jackson's sentence?

35: What lesson do we learn from Jackson's case?

2012 □ 12 □ □□□

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- 11. A) She can count on the man for help.
- B) She has other plans for this weekend.
- C) She can lend the man a sleeping bag.
- D) She has got camping gear for rent.
- 12. A) The man should keep his words.
- B) She regrets asking the man for help.
- C) Karen always supports her at work.
- D) Karen can take her to the airport.
- 13. A) He can't afford to go traveling yet.
- B) His trip to Hawaii was not enjoyable.
- C) He usually checks his brakes before a trip.
- D) His trip to Hawaii has used up all his money.
- 14. A) There was nothing left except some pie.
- B) The man has to find something else to eat.
- C) The woman is going to prepare the dinner.
- D) Julie has been invited for dinner.
- 15. A) Submit no more than three letters.
- B) Present a new letter of reference.
- C) Apply to three graduate schools.
- D) Send Professor Smith a letter.
- 16. A) He declines to join the gardening club.
- B) He is a professional gardener in town.
- C) He prefers to keep his gardening skills to himself.
- D) He wishes to receive formal training in gardening.
- 17. A) Sculpture is not a typical form of modern art.

- B) Modern art cannot express people's true feelings.
 - C) The recent sculpture exhibit was not well organized.
 - D) Many people do not appreciate modern art.
18. A) Bob does not have much chance to win.
- B) She will vote for another candidate.
 - C) Bob cannot count on her vote.
 - D) She knows the right person for the position.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Poor management of the hospital.
- B) The health hazard at her work place.
 - C) Decisions made by the head technician.
 - D) The outdated medical testing procedures.
20. A) Transfer her to another department.
- B) Repair the X-ray equipment.
 - C) Cut down her workload.
 - D) Allow her to go on leave for two months.
21. A) They are virtually impossible to enforce.
- B) Neither is applicable to the woman's case.
 - C) Both of them have been subject to criticism.
 - D) Their requirements may be difficult to meet.
22. A) Organize a mass strike.
- B) Compensate for her loss.
 - C) Try to help her get it back.
 - D) Find her a better paying job.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) In giving concessions.
- B) In the concluding part.
 - C) In stating your terms.
 - D) In the preparatory phase.
24. A) He behaves in a way contrary to his real intention.
- B) He presents his arguments in a straightforward way.
 - C) He responds readily to the other party's proposals.
 - D) He uses lots of gestures to help make his points clear.
25. A) Both may fail when confronting experienced rivals.
- B) The honest type is more effective than the actor type.
 - C) Both can succeed depending on the specific situation.
 - D) The actor type works better in tough negotiations.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The shape of the cubes used.
B) The size of the objects shown.
C) The number of times of repeating the process.
D) The weight of the boxes moving across the stage.
27. A) Boys enjoy playing with cubes more than girls.
B) Girls tend to get excited more easily than boys.
C) Girls seem to start reasoning earlier than boys.
D) Boys pay more attention to moving objects than girls.
28. A) It is a breakthrough in the study of the nerve system.
B) It may stimulate scientists to make further studies.
C) Its result helps understand babies' language ability.
D) Its findings are quite contrary to previous research.
29. A) The two sides of their brain develop simultaneously.
B) They are better able to adapt to the surroundings.
C) Their bones mature earlier.
D) They talk at an earlier age.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) The new security plan for the municipal building.
B) The blueprint for the development of the city.
C) The controversy over the new office regulations.
D) The city's general budget for the coming year.
31. A) Whether the security checks were really necessary.
B) How to cope with the huge crowds of visitors to the municipal building.
C) Whether the security checks would create long queues at peak hours.
D) How to train the newly recruited security guards.
32. A) Irrelevant.
B) Straightforward.
C) Ridiculous.
D) Confrontational.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He used to work as a miner in Nevada.
B) He works hard to support his five kids.

- C) He considers himself a blessed man.
- D) He once taught at a local high school.
- 34. A) To be nearer to Zac's school.
- B) To look after her grandchildren.
- C) To cut their living expenses.
- D) To help with the household chores.
- 35. A) Skeptical.
- B) Optimistic.
- C) Indifferent.
- D) Realistic.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Mountain climbing is becoming popular sport, but it is also a (36) _____ dangerous one. People can fall; they may also become ill. One of the most common dangers to climbers is altitude sickness, which can affect even very (37) _____ climbers.

Altitude sickness usually begins when a climber goes above 8 000 or 9 000 feet. The higher one climbs, the less oxygen there is in the air. When people don't get enough oxygen, they often begin to (38) _____ for air. They may also feel (39) _____ and light-headed. Besides these symptoms of altitude sickness, others such as headache and (40) _____ may also occur. At heights of over 18000 feet, people may be climbing in a (41) _____ daze(□□). This state of mind can have an (42) _____ effect on their judgment.

A few (43) _____ can help most climbers avoid altitude sickness. The first is not to go too high too fast. If you climb to 10 000 feet, stay at that height for _____ a _____ day _____ or _____ two. (44)

_____. Or if you do climb higher sooner, come back down to a lower height when you sleep. Also, drink plenty of liquids and avoid tobacco and alcohol. (45)

_____. You breathe less when you sleep, so you get less oxygen.

The most important warning is this: if you have severe symptoms and they don't go away, go down! (46)



Section A

11. M: I'd like to go camping with you this weekend, but I don't have a sleeping bag.

W: No problem. You can count on me to get one for you. My family has tons of camping gear.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. M: I know I promise to drive you to the airport next Thursday, but I'm afraid something has come up. They've called a special meeting at work.

W: No big deal. Karen said she was available as a back-up.

Q: What does the woman mean?

13. W: Have you saved enough money for a trip to Hawaii?

M: Not even close. My uncle must put the brakes on my travelling plans.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: I'm starving. Do we still have any pie left from the dinner yesterday?

W: Oh, Julia invited her friends over in the afternoon and they ate it all.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

15. W: Three letters of recommendation are required to apply to graduate schools. I was wondering if the one professor Smith wrote for me last year could still be used.

M: It's a bit dated. You'd better submit a recent one.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

16. W: I've noticed that you spend a lot of time tending your garden. Would you like to join our gardening club? We meet every other Wednesday.

M: Oh, thanks for the invitation, but this is how I relax. I'd rather not make it something formal and structured.

Q: What can we infer about the man?

17. M: I heard the recent sculpture exhibit was kind of disappointing.

W: That's right. I guess a lot of other people feel the way I do about modern art.

Q: What does the woman mean?

18. M: Bob is running for chairman of the student union. Would you vote for him?

W: Oh, I can't decide right now because I have to find out more about the other candidates.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Conversation 1

W: I don't know what to do. I can't seem to get anyone in the hospital to listen to my complaints and this outdated equipment is dangerous. Just look at it.

M: Hmm, uh, are you trying to say that it presents a health hazard?

W: Yes, I am. The head technician in the lab tried to persuade the hospital administration to replace it, but they are trying to cut costs.

M: You are pregnant, aren't you?

W: Yes, I am. I made an effort to get my supervisor to transfer me to another department, but he urged me not to complain too loudly. Because the administration is more likely to replace me than an X-ray equipment, I'm afraid to refuse to work. But I'm more afraid to expose my unborn child to the radiation.

M: I see what you mean. Well, as your union representative, I have to warn you that it would take quite a while to force management to replace the old machines and attempt to get you transferred may or may not be successful.

W: Oh, what am I supposed to do then?

M: Workers have the legal right to refuse certain unsafe work assignments under two federal laws, the Occupation or Safety and Health Act and the National Labor Relations Act. But the requirements of either of the Acts may be difficult to meet.

W: Do you think I have a good case?

M: If you do lose your job, the union will fight to get it back for you along with back pay, your lost income. But you have to be prepared for a long wait, maybe after two years.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What does the woman complain about?

20. What has the woman asked her supervisor to do?

21. What does the man say about the two federal laws?

22. What will the union do if the woman loses her job?

Conversation 2

W: Mr. Green, is it fair to say that negotiation is an art?

M: Well, I think it's both an art and science. You can prepare for a negotiation quite scientifically, but the execution of the negotiation has quite a lot to do with one's artistic quality. The scientific part of a negotiation is in determining your strategy. What do you want out of it? What can you give? Then of course there are tactics. How do you go about it? Do you take an opening position in a negotiation which differs from the eventual goal you are heading for? And then of course there are the behavioral aspects.

W: What do you mean by the behavioral aspects?

M: Well, that's I think where the art comes in. In your behavior, you can either be an actor. You can pretend that you don't like things which you are actually

quite pleased about. Or you can pretend to like things which you are quite happy to do without. Or you can be the honest type negotiator who's known to his partners in negotiation and always plays everything straight. But the artistic part of negotiation I think has to do with responding immediately to cues one gets in the process of negotiation. These can be verbal cues or even body language. This is where the artistic quality comes in.

W: So really, you see two types of negotiator then, the actor or the honest one.

M: That's right. And both can work. I would say the honest negotiator can be quite effective in some circumstances. In other circumstances you need an actor.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. When is a scientific approach best embodied in a negotiation according to the man?

24. In what way is a negotiator like an actor according to the man?

25. What does the man say about the two types of negotiator?

Section B

Passage 1

A scientific team is studying the thinking ability of eleven and half month old children. The test is a simple one. The baby watches a sort of show on a small stage. In Act One of the show, a yellow cube is lifted from a blue box, and moved across the stage. Then it is returned to the box. This is repeated 6 times. Act Two is similar except that the yellow cube is smaller. Baby boys do not react at all to the difference and the size of the cube. But girls immediately become excited. The scientists interpret the girls' excitement as meaning they are trying to understand what they have just seen. They are wondering why Act Two is odd and how it differs from Act One. In other words, the little girls are reasoning. This experiment certainly does not definitely prove that girls start to reason before boys, but it provides a clue that scientists would like to study more carefully. Already it is known that bones, muscles and nerves develop faster in baby girls. Perhaps it is early nerve development that makes some infant girls show more intelligence than infant boys. Scientists have also found that nature seems to give another boost to girls. Baby girls usually talk at an earlier age than boys do. Scientists think that there is a physical reason for this. They believe that the nerve endings in the left side of the brain develop faster in girls than in boys, and it is this side of the brain that strongly influences an individual's ability to use language and remember things.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What is the difference between Act One and Act Two in the test?

27. How do the scientists interpret their observation from the experiment?

28. What does the speaker say about the experiment?

29. According to scientists, what is another advantage given to girls by nature?

Passage 2

A super attendant of the city municipal building, Dillia Adorno, was responsible for presenting its new security plan to the public. City employees, citizens and reporters gathered in the hall to hear her describe the plan. After outlining the main points she would cover, she assured the audience that she would be happy to answer questions at the end of her presentation. Dillia realized the plan was expensive and potentially controversial. So she was not surprised to see a number of hands go up as soon as she finished speaking. An employ asked, "Would the new system create long lines to get into the building like the line in the airport security checks?" Dillia had anticipated this question and had an answer ready. After repeating the question, she explained that the sufficient number of security guards would be working at peak hours to speed things along. The next question was more confrontational. "Where was the money come from to pay for all of this?" The journalists who ask the question seem hostile. But Dillia was careful not to adopt the defensive tone. She stated that the money would come from the city's general budget. "I know these are tide times", she added, "But everyone agrees on the importance of safe guarding our employees and members of the public who come into the building." Near the end of the 25 minutes she has said, Dillia said she would take two more questions. When those were finished, she concluded the session with a brief restatement of how the new system will improve security and peace of mind in the municipal building.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What is the focus of Dillia Adorno's presentation?

31. What question had Dillia Adorno anticipated?

32. What did the speakers think of the question from the journalist?

Passage 3

Despite unemployment and the loss of her home, Andrea Clark considers herself a blessed and happy woman. Why the cheerful attitude? Her troubles have brought her closer to her family. Last year, Andrea's husband, Rick, a miner in Nevada was laid off. Though Andrea kept her job as a school bus driver, she knew that they couldn't pay their bill and support their youngest of five children, Zack, age nine, on one income. "At first their church helped out, but you can't keep that up forever", Andrea says. Then Michal, their eldest of her four adult children suggested they move in with his family. For almost three months, seven Clarks lived under one roof. Andrea, Rick and Zack stayed in the basement department, sharing laundry and single bathroom with Michal, his wife and their two children. The change cut their expenditures in half, but the new living arrangement proved too challenging. When Andrea found a job with a school district closer to her mother's home in west Jorden,

Utah, the family decided to move on. Packing up again with no picnic, Zack had to switch schools for the second time and space is even tighter. Andrea says that the moves themselves are exhausting and Rick is still looking for a job. The recession has certainly come with more problems than Andrea anticipated, but she remains unfailingly optimistic. She is excited to spend more time with her mother. Another plus, rents are lower in Utah than in Nevada. So Andrea thinks they'll be able to save up and move out in less than 6 months.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What do we learn about Andrea's husband?

34. Why did Andrea move to live in her eldest son's home?

35. What is Andrea's attitude toward the hardships brought by the economic recession?

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Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Ask his boss for a lighter schedule.
B) Trade places with someone else.
C) Accept the extra work willingly.
D) Look for a more suitable job.
12. A) It is unusual for his wife to be at home now.
B) He is uncertain where his wife is at the moment.
C) It is strange for his wife to call him at work.
D) He does not believe what the woman has told him.
13. A) The man is going to send out the memo tomorrow.
B) The man will drive the woman to the station.
C) The speakers are traveling by train tomorrow morning.
D) The woman is concerned with the man's health.
14. A) The suite booked was for a different date.
B) The room booked was on a different floor.
C) The room booked was not spacious enough.
D) A suite was booked instead of a double room.
15. A) The reason for low profits.
B) The company's sales policy.
C) The fierce competition they face.
D) The lack of effective promotion.
16. A) Go and get the groceries at once.
B) Manage with what they have.
C) Do some shopping on their way home.
D) Have the groceries delivered to them.
17. A) The hot weather in summer.
B) The problem with the air conditioner.
C) The ridiculous rules of the office.
D) The atmosphere in the office.

18. A) Set a new stone in her ring.
B) Find the priceless jewel she lost.
C) Buy a ring with precious diamond.
D) Shop on Oxford Street for a decent gift.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Damaging public facilities.
B) Destroying urban wildlife.
C) Organising rallies in the park.
D) Hurting baby animals in the zoo.
20. A) He had bribed the park keepers to keep quiet.
B) People had differing opinions about his behaviour.
C) The serious consequences of his doings were not fully realised.
D) His behaviour was thought to have resulted from mental illness.
21. A) Brutal.
B) Justifiable.
C) Too harsh.
D) Well-deserved.
22. A) Encouraging others to follow his wrong-doing.
B) Stealing endangered animals from the zoo.
C) Organising people against the authorities.
D) Attacking the park keepers in broad daylight.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) She has already left school.
B) She works for the handicapped.
C) She is fond of practical courses.
D) She is good at foreign languages.
24. A) He is interested in science courses.
B) He attends a boarding school.
C) He speaks French and German.
D) He is the brightest of her three kids.
25. A) Comprehensive schools do not offer quality education.
B) Parents decide what schools their children are to attend.
C) Public schools are usually bigger in size than private schools.
D) Children from low income families can't really choose schools.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Encourage the students to do creative thinking.
 - B) Help the students to develop communication skills.
 - C) Cultivate the students' ability to inspire employees.
 - D) Focus on teaching the various functions of business.
- 27. A) His teaching career at the Harvard Business School.
 - B) His personal involvement in business management.
 - C) His presidency at college and experience overseas.
 - D) His education and professorship at Babson College.
- 28. A) Development of their raw brain power.
 - B) Exposure to the liberal arts and humanities.
 - C) Improvement of their ability in capital management.
 - D) Knowledge of up-to-date information technology.
- 29. A) Reports on business and government corruption.
 - B) His contact with government and business circles.
 - C) Discoveries of cheating among MBA students.
 - D) The increasing influence of the mass media.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) They have better options for their kids than colleges.
 - B) The unreasonably high tuition is beyond their means.
 - C) The quality of higher education may not be worth the tuition.
 - D) They think that their kids should pay for their own education.
- 31. A) They do too many extracurricular activities.
 - B) They tend to select less demanding courses.
 - C) They take part-time jobs to support themselves.
 - D) They think few of the courses worth studying.
- 32. A) Its samples are not representative enough.
 - B) Its significance should not be underestimated.
 - C) Its findings come as a surprise to many parents.
 - D) Its criteria for academic progress are questionable.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) A newly married couple.
 - B) A business acquaintance.
 - C) Someone good at cooking.
 - D) Someone you barely know.
- 34. A) Obtain necessary information about your guests.
 - B) Collect a couple of unusual or exotic recipes.
 - C) Buy the best meat and the freshest fruit.
 - D) Try to improve your cooking skills.
- 35. A) Losing weight.

- B) Entertaining guests.
- C) Making friends.
- D) Cooking meals.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

People with disabilities comprise a large but diverse segment of the population. It is (36) _____ that over 35 million Americans have physical, mental, or other disabilities. (37) _____ half of these disabilities are "developmental," i.e., they occur prior to the individual's twenty-second birthday, often from (38) _____ conditions, and are severe enough to affect three or more areas of development, such as (39) _____, communication and employment. Most other disabilities are considered (40) _____, i.e., caused by outside forces.

Before the 20th century, only a small (41) _____ of people with disabilities survived for long. Medical treatment for such conditions as stroke or spinal cord (42) _____ was unavailable. People whose disabilities should not have inherently affected their life span were often so mistreated that they (43) _____. Advancements in medicine and social services have created a climate in which (44) _____. Unfortunately, these basics are often all that is available. Civil liberties such as the right to vote, marry, get an education, and gain employment have historically been denied on the basis of disability.

(45)

_____.

Disabled people formed grassroots coalitions to advocate their rights to integration and meaningful equality of opportunity. (46) _____. In the mid-1970s, critical legislation mandated(□□) access to education, public transportation, and public facilities, and prohibited employment discrimination by federal agencies or employers receiving federal funds.

□□

Section A

Conversation 1

Conversation 2

Section B

Passage 1

Passage 2

Passage 3

Section C

2013 年 6 月 11 日

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) She has completely recovered.
B) She went into shock after an operation.
C) She is still in a critical condition.
D) She is getting much better.
12. A) Ordering a breakfast.
B) Booking a hotel room.
C) Buying a train ticket.
D) Fixing a compartment.
13. A) Most borrowers never returned the books to her.
B) The man is the only one who brought her book back.
C) She never expected anyone to return the books to her.
D) Most of the books she lent out came back without jackets.
14. A) She left her work early to get some bargains last Saturday.
B) She attended the supermarket's grand opening ceremony.
C) She drove a full hour before finding a parking space.
D) She failed to get into the supermarket last Saturday.
15. A) He is bothered by the pain in his neck.
B) He cannot do his report without a computer.
C) He cannot afford to have a coffee break.
D) He feels sorry to have missed the report.
16. A) Only top art students can show their works in the gallery.
B) The gallery space is big enough for the man's paintings.
C) The woman would like to help with the exhibition layout.
D) The man is uncertain how his art works will be received.
17. A) The woman needs a temporary replacement for her assistant.

- B) The man works in the same department as the woman does.
- C) The woman will have to stay in hospital for a few days.
- D) The man is capable of dealing with difficult people.

18. A) It was better than the previous one.
B) It distorted the mayor's speech.
C) It exaggerated the city's economy problems.
D) It reflected the opinions of most economists.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To inform him of a problem they face.
B) To request him to purchase control desks.
C) To discuss the content of a project report.
D) To ask him to fix the dictating machine.
20. A) They quote the best price in the market.
B) They manufacture and sell office furniture.
C) They cannot deliver the steel sheets on time.
D) They cannot produce the steel sheets needed.
21. A) By marking down the unit price.
B) By accepting the penalty clauses.
C) By allowing more time for delivery.
D) By promising better after-sales service.
22. A) Give the customer a ten percent discount.
B) Claim compensation from the stool suppliers.
C) Ask the Buying Department to change suppliers.
D) Cancel the contract with the customer.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Stockbroker.
B) Physicist.
C) Mathematician.
D) Economist.
24. A) Improve computer programming.
B) Predict global population growth.
C) Explain certain natural phenomena.
D) Promote national financial health.
25. A) Their different educational backgrounds.
B) Changing attitudes toward nature.
C) Chaos theory and its applications.
D) The current global economic crisis.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 26. A) They lay great emphasis on hard work.
- B) They name 150 star engineers each year.
- C) They require high academic degrees.
- D) They have people with a very high IQ.
- 27. A) Long years of job training.
- B) High emotional intelligence.
- C) Distinctive academic qualifications.
- D) Devotion to the advance of science.
- 28. A) Good interpersonal relationships.
- B) Rich working experience.
- C) Sophisticated equipment.
- D) High motivation.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) A diary.
- B) A fairy tale.
- C) A history textbook.
- D) A biography.
- 30. A) He was a sports fan.
- B) He loved architecture.
- C) He disliked school.
- D) He liked hair-raising stories.
- 31. A) Encourage people to undertake adventures.
- B) Publicize his colorful and unique life stories.
- C) Raise people's environmental awareness.
- D) Attract people to America's national parks.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) The first infected victim.
- B) A coastal village in Africa.
- C) The doctor who first identified it.
- D) A river running through the Congo.
- 33. A) They exhibit similar symptoms.

- B) They can be treated with the same drug.
 - C) They have almost the same mortality rate.
 - D) They have both disappeared for good.
34. A) By inhaling air polluted with the virus.
- B) By contacting contaminated body fluids.
 - C) By drinking water from the Congo River.
 - D) By eating food grown in Sedan and Zaire.
35. A) More strains will evolve from the Ebola virus.
- B) Scientists will eventually find cures for Ebola.
 - C) Another Ebola epidemic may erupt sooner or later.
 - D) Dose infected, one will become immune to Ebola.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The ideal companion machine would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in an agreeable manner. Those (36) _____ that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be simulated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to (37) _____ stimulating and easygoing. Its informal conversation style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly (38) _____ and therefore interesting. In its first (39) it might be somewhat honest and unsmiling that it came to know the user it would progress to a mere (40) _____ and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive (41) _____ but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the (42) _____ in developing or changing the topic and would have a (43) _____ of its own.

The machine would convey presence. We have all seen how a computer's use _____ of _____ personal _____ names. (44)

_____. Such features are wholly written into the software. (45)

_____. Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable _____ as _____ a _____ friend (46)

_____. At an appropriate time I might also express the kind of affection that simulates attachment and intimacy.



Section A

11. W: I was shocked to hear of your wife's illness. Is she going to be all right?

M: At first, the doctors weren't sure, but she's really improved. She'll be home next week.

Q: What do we learn about the man's wife from the conversation?

12. M: Excuse me, can I get a ticket for a sleeping compartment on this train?

W: Yes, there are four left. The price is £60 per person including a continental breakfast.

Q: What is the man doing?

13. M: Janet, here's the book I borrowed from you, but I'm so sorry that I can't find its jacket.

W: It doesn't matter. Anyway, you are one of the few people who actually return books to me.

Q: What does the woman imply?

14. M: Lisa, have you been to the new supermarket yet?

W: Yes, and no. I went there last Saturday for their grand opening sale, but I drove around the parking lot for nearly an hour, looking for a space before I finally gave up and came home.

Q: What does the woman mean?

15. W: You've been sitting at the computer for hours. Let's take a coffee break, shall we?

M: I wish I could. You know, I'm up to my neck in work. I've got to finish this report. I don't want to miss the deadline.

Q: What does the man mean?

16. M: What do you think of this gallery space? They offer to let me exhibit some of my paintings here.

W: Are you kidding? Any art student I know would die to have an exhibition here.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

17. W: Gary, my assistant is in hospital now. Is there anyone in your department who could give a hand for a few days?

M: I think so. I'll ask around and get back to you.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. W: Did you read the article in the paper about the mayor's speech at the economic forum?

M: Sure I did, but I think they twisted the meaning of what he said. It's not the first time for them to do so.

Q: What does the man say about the paper's article?

Conversation 1

W: Oh, hello, John. Are you using your dictating machine this morning? I've got a long report I must dictate. Can I borrow your machine?

M: Of course. But can you spare me a second? It's the message you sent me about the delivery delay of the control desks. What's gone wrong?

W: Everything, John. We have to get the steel sheets we need for these desks from new suppliers. Well, the suppliers have got some trouble or other. They say they will be a bit late with the delivery.

M: But they can't be. Those control desks are a special order. They are wanted for one of the big computer companies. It's a very important contract.

W: When did we promise the delivery?

M: On Thursday next week. And there's a penalty clause. We stand to lose 10 percent of our price for each week of overdue delivery.

W: Oh, these penalty clauses! Why did your sales people accept them?

M: We have to accept them; otherwise, we don't get the contracts.

W: Well, let's get on to the Buying Department. I only heard about the delay yesterday because we kept the production line clear to handle these special sheets. It's a dreadful nuisance.

M: It will be more than a nuisance if we don't meet on delivery date. It will cost us a lot of money.

W: Keep calm, John. We can perhaps claim compensation from the steel suppliers for failure to deliver on time. Then we will offset the penalty clause.

M: Well, if you can.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. Why did the woman send the message to the man?

20. What does the woman say about the new suppliers?

21. How did the man get the contracts?

22. What does the woman suggest they do?

Conversation 2

M: Cathy, chaos theory seems to be a branch of physics or mathematics. You are an economist, so how does it influence your work?

W: Well, in several ways. I am responsible for financial development programs in many parts of the world, so forecasting long range trends and making predictions on the basis of present evidence is what I do. Chaos theory was developed by scientists, trying to explain the movement of the planets and the changes in environmental conditions. Both of these things are also about making long-term predictions on the basis of present evidence.

M: Are many economists involved in this field?

W: An increasing number. In the 1990s, many economists began to look at chaos theory as a way of providing models for forecasting.

M: What kind of "models" are we talking about here?

W: Well, that's a good question, because the basic idea of chaos theory is that there aren't any "models" as such - there aren't guaranteed forms, but rather patterns of change in development.

M: Doesn't that mean that forecasting is impossible?

W: No, but it certainly makes it more of a challenge. Mandelbrot, who did the experiment with stock exchanges prices, for example, noted that although the outcomes were variable, there were in fact certain constancy. What we have to do is make sure we know what these are and take into account all the possible variables.

M: But do economics and finance work in the same way as weather conditions or the movement of planets?

W: Well, no, of course not. There are certain underlying similarities. But we have to leave them for the other time.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. What is the woman's profession?

24. What was chaos theory supposed to do when it was first formulated?

25. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

Section B

Passage 1

People write to ask me if there's correlation between academic intelligence and emotional intelligence. My answer is no. You can have a high IQ and a high EQ, which, of course, is a winning combination, or be high in one and low in the other. The best study was done at Bell Labs in New Jersey, a very high IQ place. They do research into development for the communications industry. In a division of electronic engineers, who were designing equipment so advanced that they work in teams of up to 150, co-workers and managers were asked to nominate the standouts the stars in productivity and effectiveness. They came up with 10 or 15 names, and that group of stars was compared with everyone else. It turned out there was no difference in IQ, no difference in academic qualifications, no difference in years on the job. The only difference was emotional intelligence. The stars were people who knew how to get along, who knew how to motivate themselves, usually the kind of people you like to hang out with. When these people ran up against a technical problem, to which they'd have to turn to someone else for an answer, they'd e-mail and get an answer right away, because they built up a network of people before they needed them. The other people would e-mail and wait up to two weeks for an answer. So you can see how being good in the interpersonal realm actually was a direct benefit, even for effectively pursuing a technical task.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What does the speaker say about Bell Labs?

27. What characterizes the stars nominated at Bell Labs?

28. What does the speaker say contributes to effectively pursuing a technical task?

Passage 2

J's (Biography of John Muir) - John Muir's own writings to bring readers a life story of this remarkable man who did so much to raise American's awareness of environmental issues. As America's first environmentalist, John Muir lived his life forever daring to undertake new adventures. He spent most of his days outdoors and had deep love for the wild lands. In the book, we meet John Muir as a youth fearlessly climbing the roof of his house. He captures birds only to let them go when he realizes the cruelty involved. He becomes an inventor and sells his inventions in order to attend the university. As a young man, he began walking over tens of thousands of miles during his lifetime, through the south to Florida, the west to California and north to Alaska, where readers are taken a long and particularly hair-raising adventure on a large mass of floating ice. Muir's learning in observation throughout his life led him to devote his last years to preserving the natural environment. His writing and speaking raised the awareness of the importance of conservation and helped bring about our national park system. Readers will feel they know John Muir after reading his story and may catch his passion for preserving the riches of our land. The other's portrayal of Muir's life is a testimony to what it means to be lifelong learners and to use that learning to inform and bring about change.

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. What kind of book is the speaker introducing?

30. What do we learn about John Muir when he was young?

31. What did John Muir intend to do through writing and speaking?

Passage 3 □□□□□

Disaster movies often portray catastrophes that destroy, or at least threaten to destroy earth's entire population. In fact, a virus emerged in the 1970s that could've been just that fatal. Named after a river that passes through the Congo, the Ebola virus originally manifested itself in the interior of Africa in 1976. Two strains of the disease, with almost identical symptoms, affected humans - Ebola-Zaire and Ebola-Sudan. The Sudan version was deadly enough, killing 50% of those it infected. However, Zaire, with its 90% mortality rate, was even worse. The origins, though not the cause of Ebola-Sudan, can be traced back to a single individual in a Sudanese town. Ebola-Zaire seemed to erupt in over 50 villages simultaneously. Both strains quickly invaded local hospitals when needle sharing and other unhealthy practices ensured the rapid spreading of the infection by bringing people into contact with contaminated body fluids. If the virus had been capable of spreading through the air, or if one infected person had unknowingly entered a large population center, Ebola might have become a worldwide epidemic. However, soon after these fierce outbreaks, the virus died out, at least temporarily.

Ebola was so deadly and killed so quickly that within a short period of time, there was no one around to infect. Hospital workers in at least one case deserted their workplace in panic, thus halting the administering of potentially unclean disease spreading injections, but Ebola has not disappeared. With no known vaccination or cure available, it seems only a matter of time until another epidemic erupts.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. What is Ebola virus named after?
33. What do we learn about Ebola-Zaire and Ebola-Sudan?
34. How do people get infected with the disease according to the speaker?
35. What does the speaker believe?

2013 年 6 月 考试

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Why his phone had been disconnected.
B) Why she could not get through to him.
C) Why he didn't leave her a message.
D) Why he refused to answer her call.
12. A) The houses within his price range are sold out.
B) Most people in this city want to own a home.
C) He has difficulty finding affordable housing.
D) The woman should rent a nicer apartment.
13. A) The woman would like the man to take care of her mail.
B) The woman has put the number into everyone's mailbox.
C) The new copy machine can meet everyone's needs.
D) A code number is necessary to run the copy machine.
14. A) He will stop work to take care of the baby.
B) He will find a job near his home next year.
C) His wife is going to give birth to a baby.
D) His wife will leave her work soon.
15. A) The shopping center is flooded with people.
B) They will come to the mall some other day.
C) Parking in this city is a horrible nightmare.
D) She will wait for the man at the south gate.
16. A) He will be back in a minute to repair the computers.
B) It will take longer to reconnect the computers to the Net.
C) He has tackled more complicated problems than this.
D) A lot of cool stuff will be available online tomorrow.
17. A) She forgot to call her mother.

- B) Prof. Smith gives lectures regularly on TV.
 - C) Her mother is a friend of Prof. Smith's.
 - D) She did see Prof. Smith on TV.
18. A) The man has to wait to get his medicine.
- B) The store doesn't have the prescribed medicine.
- C) The man has to go to see his doctor again.
- D) The prescription is not written clearly enough.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) It is advertising electronic products.
- B) It is planning to tour East Asia.
- C) It is sponsoring a TV programme.
- D) It is giving performances in town.
20. A) A lot of good publicity.
- B) Talented artists to work for it.
- C) Long-term investments.
- D) A decrease in production costs.
21. A) Promise long-term cooperation with the Company.
- B) Explain frankly their own current financial situation.
- C) Pay for the printing of the performance programme.
- D) Bear the cost of publicising the Company's performance.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) He has been seeing doctors and counsellors.
- B) He has found a new way to train his voice.
- C) He was caught abusing drugs.
- D) He might give up concert tours.
23. A) Singers may become addicted to it.
- B) It helps singers warm themselves up.
- C) Singers use it to stay away from colds.
- D) It can do harm to singers' vocal chords.
24. A) They are eager to become famous.
- B) Many lack professional training.
- C) Few will become successful.
- D) They live a glamorous life.
25. A) Harm to singers done by smoky atmospheres.
- B) Side effects of some common drugs.
- C) Voice problems among pop singers.
- D) Hardships experienced by many young singers.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 26. A) It has not been very successful.
- B) It has long become a new trend.
- C) It has met with strong resistance.
- D) It has attracted a lot of users.
- 27. A) It saves time.
- B) It increases parking capacity.
- C) It ensures drivers' safety.
- D) It reduces car damage.
- 28. A) Collect money and help new users.
- B) Maintain the automated system.
- C) Stay alert to any emergency.
- D) Walk around and guard against car theft.
- 29. A) They will vary with the size of vehicles.
- B) They will be discountable to regular customers.
- C) They will be lower than conventional parking.
- D) They will be reduced if paid in cash.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) Half of the methane in the atmosphere is from animals.
- B) Methane has become the chief source of greenhouse gas.
- C) Consumer behavior may be influenced by the environment.
- D) Meat consumption has an adverse effect on the environment.
- 31. A) It takes time for the human body to get used to it.
- B) It lacks the vitamins and minerals essential for health.
- C) It enhances immunity to certain diseases.
- D) It helps people to live a much longer life.
- 32. A) Produce green food.
- B) Waste no food.
- C) Quit eating meats.
- D) Grow vegetables.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) They do not know any solution.

- B) They do not give up drunk driving.
 - C) They do not behave in public places.
 - D) They do not admit being alcohol addicts.
34. A) To stop them from fighting back.
- B) To thank them for their hospitality.
 - C) To teach them the European lifestyle.
 - D) To relieve their pains and sufferings.
35. A) Without intervention they will be a headache to the nation.
- B) With support they can be brought back to a normal life.
 - C) They readily respond to medical treatment.
 - D) They pose a serious threat to social stability.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Self-image is the picture you have of yourself, the sort of person you believe you are. (36) _____ in your self-image are the (37) _____ in which you place yourself, the roles you play, and other (38) _____ descriptors you use to identify yourself. If you tell an (39) _____ you are a grandfather who (40) _____ lost his wife and who does (41) _____ work on weekends, several elements of your self-image are brought to light - the roles of grandparent, widower, and conscientious (42) _____.

But self-image is more than how you picture yourself; it also involves how others see you. Three types of feedback from others are (43) _____ of how they see us: confirmation, rejection, and disconfirmation. Confirmation occurs when others treat you in a manner consistent with who you believe you are. (44) _____. On the other hand, rejection occurs when others treat you in a manner that is inconsistent with your self-definition. Pierre Salinger was appointed senator from California but subsequently lost his first election. (45) _____ - their vote was inconsistent with his self-concept. The third type of feedback is disconfirmation, which occurs when others fail to respond to your notion of self by responding neutrally. (46) _____. Rather than relying on how others classify you, consider how you identify yourself. The way in which you identify reflection of your self-image.



Section A

11. W: What's wrong with your phone, Gary? I tried to call you all night yesterday.

M: I'm sorry. No one's able to get through yesterday. My telephone was disconnected by the phone company.

Q: What does the woman ask the man about?

12. W: I finally found a really nice apartment that's within my price range.

M: Congratulations! Affordable housing is rare in this city. I've been looking for a suitable place since I got here six months ago.

Q: What does the man mean?

13. M: I got this in my mailbox today, but I don't know what it is. Do you have any idea?

W: Oh, that's your number for the new photocopier. It acquires an access code. Everyone got one.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. W: Jane told me that you'll be leaving at soon. Is it true?

M: Yeah, my wife's maternity leave is close to an end. And since she wants to go back to work, I've decided to take a year off to raise the baby.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: We'll never find a parking space here. What about dropping you at the south gate and I'll find parking somewhere else.

W: Well, OK. It looks like everyone in town came to the mall today.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. W: When will the computers be back online?

M: Probably not until tomorrow. The problem is more complicated than I thought.

Q: What does the man mean?

17. M: Did you catch Professor Smith on TV last night?

W: I almost missed it, but my mother just happened to be watching at home and gave me a call.

Q: What does the woman imply?

18. M: May I get this prescription refilled?

W: I'm sorry, sir, but we can't give you a fill on that. You'll have to get a new prescription.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: Well, it's the South Theater Company. They want to know if we'd be interested in sponsoring a tour they want to make to East Asia.

M: East Asia? Uh... and how much are they hoping to get from us?

W: Well, the letter mentions 20,000 pounds, but I don't know if they might settle for us.

M: Do they say what they would cover? Have they anything specific in mind?

W: No, I think they are just asking all the firms in tongue for as much money as they think they'll give.

M: And we are worth 20,000 pounds, right?

W: It seems so.

M: Very flattering. But I am not awfully happy with the idea. What we get out of it?

W: Oh, good publicity I suppose. So what I suggest is not that we just give them a sum of money, but that we offer to pay for something specific like travel or something, and that in return, we ask for our name to be printed prominently in the program, and that they give us free advertising space in it.

M: But the travel bill would be enormous, and we could never manage that.

W: I know. But why don't we offer to pay for the printing of the programs ourselves on condition that on the front cover there's something like This program is presented with the compliments of Norland Electronics, and free advertising of course.

M: Good idea. Well, let's get back to them and ask what the program they want will cost. Then we can see if we are interested or not.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the South Theater Company?

20. What benefit does the woman say their firm can get by sponsoring the Theater Company?

21. What does the woman suggest they do instead of paying the South Theater Company's travel expenses?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: Rock stars now face a new hazard - voice abuse. After last week's announcement that Phil Collins might give up touring because live concerts are ruining his voice, doctors are counseling stars about the do's and don'ts of voice care. Here in the studio today, we have Mr. Paul Phillips, an expert from the High Field Hospital. Paul, what advice would you give to singers facing voice problems?

M: If pop singers have got voice problems, they really need to be more selective about where they work. They shouldn't work in smoky atmospheres. They also need to think about resting their voices after a show. Something else they need to be careful about is medicines. Aspirin, for example, singers should avoid aspirin. It thins the blood. And if a singer coughs, this can result in the bruising of the vocal cords.

W: And is it true that some singers use drugs before concerts to boost their voices when they have voice problems?

M: Yes, this does happen on occasion. They are easily-available on the

continent and they are useful if a singer has problems with his vocal cords and has to sing that night. But if they are taken regularly, they cause a thinning of the voice muscle. Most pop singers suffer from three things: lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice, especially when they are young. They have difficult lives. When they go on tour, they do a vast number of concerts, singing in smoky places.

W: So, what would you advise the singers to do?

M: Warm your voice up before a show and warm it down after.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. What does last week's announcement say about rock star, Phil Collins?

23. What does Paul Philips say about aspirin?

24. What does Paul Philips say about young pop singers?

25. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

Section B

Passage 1

Would you trust a robot to park your car? The question will confront New Yorkers in February as the city's first robotic parking opens in Chinatown. The technology has been successfully applied overseas, but the only other public robotic garage in the United States has been troublesome, dropping vehicles and trapping cars because of technical problems. Nonetheless, the developers of the Chinatown garage are confident with the technology and are counting on it to squeeze 67 cars in an apartment-building basement that would otherwise fit only 24, accomplished by removing a maneuver space normally required. A human-shaped robot won't be stepping into your car to drive it. Rather, the garage itself does the parking. The driver stops the car on a flat platform and gets out. The platform is lowered into the garage, and it is then transported to a vacant parking space by a computer-controlled device similar to an elevator that also runs sideways. There is no human supervision, but an attendant will be on hand to accept cash and explain the system to newly users. Parking rates will be attracted about \$400 monthly or \$25 per day, according to Ari Milstein, the director of planning for Automation Parking Systems, which is the US subsidiary of a German company. This company has built automated garages in several countries overseas and in the United States for residents of a Washington, D.C. apartment building.

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. What do we learn about the robot parking in the US so far?

27. What advantage does robotic parking have according to the developers?

28. What does the attendant do in the automated garage?

29. What does the company say about the parking rate?

Passage 2 □□□□□

A recent study shows that meat consumption is one of the main ways that

human can damage the environment, second only to the use of motor vehicles. So how can eating meat have a negative effect on the environment? For a start, all animals, such as cows, pigs and sheep, always release a gas named methane, which is the second most common green house gas after carbon dioxide. Many environmental experts now believe that methane is more responsible for global warming than carbon dioxide. It is estimated that 25% of all methane that released into the atmosphere coming from farm animals. Another way in which meat production affects the environment is through the use of water and land. 2,500 gallons of water are needed to produce one pound of beef. While 20 gallons of water are need to produce one pound of wheat. One acre of farmland used to for raising cows can produce 250 pounds of beef. One acre of farmland use to for crop production can produce 1,500 pounds of tomatoes. Many people now say the benefits of switching to vegetarian diet which excludes meat and fish. Not just for health reasons, but also because it plays a vital role in protecting the environment. However, some nutritionists advise against switching to a totally strict vegetarian diet. They believe such a diet which includes no products from animal sources can be deficient in many of the necessary vitamins and minerals our bodies need. Today many people have come to realize that help the environment and for the human race to survive, more of us will need to become vegetarian.

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you've just heard.

30. What does the recent study show?

31. What do some nutritionists say about the strict vegetarian diet?

32. What does the speaker think more people need to do?

Passage 3 □□□□□□

Alcoholism is a serious disease. Nearly nine million Americans alone suffer from the illness. Many scientists disagree about what the differences are between the alcohol addict and social drinker. The difference occurs when someone needs to drink. And this need gets in the way of his health or behavior. Alcohol causes a loss of judgment and alertness. After a long period, alcoholism can deteriorate the liver, the brain and other parts of the body. The illness is dangerous, because it is involved in half of all automobile accidents. Another problem is that the victim often denies being an alcohol addict and won't get help. Solutions do exist. Many hospitals and centers help patients cope. Without the assistance, the victim can destroy his life. He would detach himself from the routines of life. He may lose his employment, home or loved ones. All the causes of the sickness are not discovered yet. There is no standard for a person with alcoholism. Victims range in age, race, sex and background. Some groups of people are more vulnerable to the illness. People from broken homes and North American Indians are two examples. People from broken homes often lack stable lives. Indians likewise had the traditional life taken from them by white settlers who often encourage them to consume

alcohol to prevent them from fighting back. The problem has now been passed on. Alcoholism is clearly present in society today. People have started to get help and information. With proper assistance, victims can put their lives together one day.

Question 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. What is the problem of the victims about alcoholism according to the speaker?

34. Why did white settlers introduce alcohol to Indians?

35. What does the speaker seem to believe about those affected by alcoholism?



2006 □ 12 □

11-18 DCBCDABA 19-22 BDAB 23-25 BCA 26-29 BCCD 30-32 ADA 33-35 CDB
36. addition 37. psychologist 38. recognize 39. challenges 40. wisdom 41.
identify 42. secret 43. specific 44. This is the first demonstration that we can
choose what words the children will learn and that they can respond to them
45. What's more, the study of language acquisition offers direct insight into
how humans learn 46. Even without being taught new words, a control group
caught up with the other infants within a few months

2007 □ 6 □

11-18 ABDCABCA 19-22 BDDC 23-25 ACB 26-28 ADD 29-31 BBA 32-35 BDAC
36. licensed 37. obligation 38. assess 39. coordinate 40. circumstance 41.
inappropriate 42. responsibility 43. prime 44. It is sometimes required that we
work overtime, and that we change shifts four or five times a month. 45. Most
hospitals are now staffed by new graduates, as experienced nurses finally
give up trying to change the system. 46. they will find that most critical
hospital cares will be provided by new, inexperienced, and sometimes
inadequately trained nurses.

2007 □ 12 □

11-18 CBACBDBC 19-22 ABAB 23-25 DBC 26-29 DCDA 30-32 CDB 33-35 ADB
36. squarely 37. floating 38. Occasionally 39. dutifully 40. witty 41. humorous/
humourous 42. guilt 43. material 44. the instructor's talking about road
construction in ancient Rome, and nothing could be more boring 45. Your
blank expression, and the faraway look in your eyes are the cues that betray
your inattentiveness 46. they automatically start daydreaming when a
speaker begins talking on something complex or uninteresting

2008 □ 6 □

11-18 DDCABADC 19-22 BBDB 23-25 CAB 26-29 DABD 30-32 DBC 33-35 DBC
36. survive 37. complicated 38. offenders 39. whereby 40. incurring 41.
influence 42. serving 43. restore 44. The alternative to capital punishment is
longer sentences. But they would certainly cost the tax payers much money.
45. that does not mean that person isn't guilty of the crime, or that he
shouldn't pay society the debt he owes. 46. a large part of it in prison for acts
that he committed while not in full control of his mind.

2008 □ 12 □

11-18 ACDCDDAC 19-21 BAB 22-25 ABAD 26-28 BCB 29-31 CBA 32-35 ABDC
36. appearance 37. symbol 38. decades 39. exported 40. apparent 41.
percentage 42. combination 43. convenient 44. Our air quality now suffers

from the effects of pollutants emitted directly from our cars. 45. The problems caused by motorized vehicles in the West are often magnified in developing nations. 46. Movement in some cities comes to a virtual standstill as motorized traffic competes with bicycles and pedestrians.

2009 □ 6 □

11-18 DBCDCBAA 19-21 BDD 22-25 ACDC 26-28 BAC 29-31 BBA 32-35 CDAD
36. tongue 37. official 38. administration 39. commerce 40. spread 41. disadvantaged 42. confidence 43. investigate 44. come to understand how it is used as a symbol of both individual identity and social connection 45. infants born into English-speaking communities acquire their language before they learn to use forks and knives 46. You are encouraged to develop your own individual responses to various practical and theoretical issues

2009 □ 12 □

11-18 BCDADCAB 19-22 BADC 23-25 DBA 26-29 DACB 30-32 CAB 33-35 BCD
36. derived 37. immense 38. convenient 39. accuracy 40. largely 41. instant 42. recalls 43. texture 44. This means that any thought about a certain subject will bring up some memory that is related to it 45. Associations do not have to be logical they just have to make a link 46. If you remember the shape of Italy it is because you have been told sometime that Italy is shaped like a boot

2010 □ 6 □

11-18 ACDBAADA 19-21 DCB 22-25 CABB 26-29 CAAB 30-32 CBC 33-35 DDD
36. intelligent 37. foundations 38. romantic 39. reflects 40. profound 41. dramatically 42. deprived 43. hindered 44. research shows that communicating with others promotes health, whereas social isolation is linked to stress, disease, and early death. 45. A group of researchers reviewed scores of studies that traced the relationship between health and interaction with others. 46. Loneliness harms the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of minor and major illnesses.

2010 □ 12 □

11-18 AADACBAC 19-21 DDC 22-25 BDBD 26-29 CBAA 30-32 BBC 33-35 ABC
36. diverse 37. tragic 38. commit 39. outcome 40. scale 41. colleagues 42. accurate 43. averages 45. Students with high hope set themselves higher goals and know how to work to attain them, 46. went beyond the simple notion that hope is merely the sense that everything will turn out all right. 47. Having hope means believing you have both the will and the way to accomplish your goals, whatever they may be.

2011 □ 6 □

11-18 CBCAADAA 19-22 CBAC 23-25 DDB 26-28 BDB 29-31 BAC 32-35 BDAA
36 flavors 37 confused 38 particularly 39 behavior 40 variety 41 overwhelmed 42 senior 43 strategies 44 who had undertaken the most exhausted search would be the most satisfied with their final decision 45 why these people feel less satisfied is that a world of possibilities may also be a world of missed opportunities. 46 a person is more acutely aware of the opportunities they

had to turn down to pursue just one career.

2011 □ 12 □

11-18 CBCDABBC 19-21 DAD 22-25 BBBC 26-29 CAAB 30-32 ADB 33-35 DDB
36. detect 37. delicate 38. identifying 39. apartment 40. revolution 41. dramatically 42. primitive 43. vessels 44. Although simple versions of miniature devices have had an impact, advanced versions are still several years away. 45. that can sense when to release an airbag and how to keep engines and breaks operating efficiently. 46. when scientists now think about future machines doing large and complex tasks, they're thinking smaller than ever before.

2012 □ 6 □

11-18 CCBBCDAA 19-21 CBA 22-25 CACA 26-29 CBDA 30-32 DCD 33-35 DCD
36. slight 37. official 38. shrinking 39. plunge 40. decline 41. primary 42. heads 43. Poverty 44. Hampered by higher taxes and weak demand for its exports, Mexico's economy is seen only partially recovering this year. 45. Mexico has historically had high drop-out rates as poor families pull kids out of school to help put food on the table 46. The nation's drop-out problem is just the latest bad news for the long-term competitiveness of the Mexican economy.

2012 □ 12 □ □□□

11-18 CDABBADC 19-22 BADC 23-25 DAC 26-29 BCBD 30-32 ACD 33-35 ACB
36. potentially 37. experienced 38. gasp 39. dizzy 40. fatigue 41. constant 42. adverse 43. precautions 44. Your body needs to get used to a high altitude before you climb to a even higher one. 45. When you reach your top height, do like activities rather than sleep too much. 46. Don't risk injury or death because of over-confidence or lack of knowledge.

2012 □ 12 □ □□□

11-15 16-20 21-25 26-30 31-35
36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

2013 □ 6 □ □□□

11-18 DCADCAAB 19-22 ACBB 23-25 DBC 26-28 DBA 29-31 DBC 32-35 DABC
36. qualities 37. charming 38. unpredictable 39. encounter 40. relaxed 41. participant 42. initiative 43. personality 44. often fascinates people and needs them to treat the machine as if it were almost human 45. By introducing a degree of forcefulness and humor, the machine could be presented as a vivid and unique character 46. if it simulated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another

2013 □ 6 □ □□□

11-18 BCDAABDC 19-21 BAC 22-25 DDBC 26-29 ABAB 30-32 DBC 33-35 DAB
36. Included 37. categories 38. similar 39. acquaintance 40. recently 41. volunteer 42. citizen 43. indicative 44. You believe you have leadership abilities and your boss put you in charge of a new work team 45. He thought he was a good public official, but the voters obviously thought otherwise 46. A student writes what he thinks is an excellent composition, but the teacher

writes no encouraging remarks